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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

10,000 Majority Against a Convention in North Carolina.

A New Radical Paper to be Established—Habeas Corpus Denied in the Pejury Case—The Public Improvements to be Proceeded With—The Indians of New Mexico Peaceable—Prospects of the New Loan Brightening—Health of Chief Justice Chase Improving—Adjournament of the Sub-Ku-Klux Committee, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1871.

Republican Majority in North Carolina.

The Republican Executive Committee has returns to-day from thirty counties in North Carolina. In seven the Conservatives gain fourteen hundred; in twenty-three the Republicans gain six thousand. The Committee estimate the majority against the convention at fully ten thousand.

Extreme Radical Organ.

A movement is on foot here to establish a daily afternoon paper in the interest of the most radical wing of the Republicans.

Habeas Corpus Denied.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was to-day denied in the case of W. Gray, of Terre Haute, Ind., bound over for alleged perjury in a patent case, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

The Public Improvements.

The Board of Public Works have decided, since the granting of the injunction against proceeding under the four million loan bill, that they will now ask the Legislature to anticipate the collection of revenue by a half million, and with that go on with the proposed improvements.

The New Minister to Venezuela.

Governor Pile, of New Mexico, now Minister to Venezuela, is here receiving his instructions from the Secretary of State. He leaves for St. Louis the last of this week, and will sail for South America the last week of this month.

The Indians in New Mexico.

Governor Pile reports the Navajo Indians in New Mexico making rapid progress in agriculture and otherwise improving fast. The Utes are entirely peaceable, and are subsisting quietly on their reservation. Several bands of Apaches in the Southern part of the territory are making continual trouble. Just before leaving, by vigorous efforts, he prevented a massacre of Indians living quietly on a reservation under the protection of Fort Craig by a combined force of citizens of New Mexico and Arizona.

The New Loan.

The prospects of the new loan are regarded as brightening at the Treasury Department. Indications from abroad and at home, received at the department during the past week, have been of a favorable character.

Chief Justice Chase

Has written to a friend here that he is rapidly improving, and expects to take his seat on the bench at the approaching term of the Supreme Court.

Johnny Clem,

The drummer boy of Chickamauga, now a clerk in one of the departments, has organized a full company of militia under the new military laws of the District.

The Sub Ku-Klux Committee

That remained here to collect such laws of Southern States as had a bearing upon the work of the Committee, has adjourned till the 20th of September.

WASHINGTON, August 5.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Matthew McDougal United States Consul at Dundee, Scotland; and John G. Stevens and Orestis Cleveland, of New Jersey, and Thomas H. Caldwell, of Tennessee, Commissioners for those States to the Centennial National Anniversary at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1871.

IMPORTANT TO APPLICANTS FOR PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents yesterday decided that no party is entitled as of right to cover in a single patent more than one article of manufacture, unless the several improvements presented are necessarily related to or connected with each other; in other words, as many applications must be filed as there are distinct features of the invention.

CLAIM AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FILED.

The first claim against the United States filed with the British agent in this city under the treaty of Washington is that of James Crutchell, a resident of this district, involving a large sum of money. He is a British subject, and our government, at the commencement of the war, seized his Mount Vernon car factory, near the railroad depot, for military purposes, by which the machinery was rendered useless and a profitable business destroyed, besides other injuries to his property.

CANONSBURG, PA.

A Quarrel About Hauling Wheat Results in the Fatal Stabbing of a Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANONSBURG, PA., August 5, 1871.

Two men living about four miles from this place, named Michael Mills and Martin Conley got into a quarrel this morning about hauling wheat, when Mills stabbed Conley with a butcher knife in three places, inflicting dangerous wounds. Dr. Dickson was called and examined the wounds. He thinks Conley's recovery is doubtful. Mills has not been arrested yet. Both men have families and live in the same house.

MEXICO.

The Presidential Contest—The Election Goes to Congress—A Revolution Threatened—Opposition to Protestants—Strange Images Dug Up, &c., &c.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30, *via* HAVANA, August 5.—The permanent deputation finished counting the electoral votes for President on the 27th. Following is the result: Diaz, 1,982; Juarez, 1,963; Lerdo, 1,366. There being no choice, according to the constitution this election goes to Congress, where, if a coalition of the opponents of Juarez is effected, the majority will be against him. There will be an attempt to unite his opponents on Diaz.

The permanent deputation are known to be hostile to Juarez. The enemies of Juarez report that he purposes to bribe doubtful Congressmen and imprison others before they can reach the capital. On the other hand, the *Diario*, the official organ of the Government, declares that Juarez has a majority over all his competitors. In this conflict of authority and direct contradiction it is impossible to decide who is actually elected.

The States of Puebla, Oaxaca and San Luis Potosi threaten revolt, and the prospects of the country are gloomy.

A revolution has begun at Tabasco.

The *Voz de Mexico* has a bitter article against Protestants. It points to the appearance of certain crimes as concerned with the introduction of the evils produced by religious divisions at San Joanil, and calls for the restriction of sufferance.

A number of rude images of a human body, carved in stone, strange heads in clay and stone, cut in the shape of cannon balls, have been dug up near Cordova.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 5, 1871.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The work of placing the New York caisson of the East River bridge will probably begin on Monday.

BARON VON OSTENSACKEN,

Russian Consul General, sailed in the Donan for Bremen to-day.

THE TAMMANY APPEAL.

The *Evening Post* disapproves, in the strongest terms, of the Mayor and Controllers appeal to the Chamber of Commerce, which it says is mere trifling, and to which the Chamber cannot in common prudence listen.

The Chamber of Commerce took no action to-day respecting the invitation of the Mayor to investigate the city accounts. It is understood a call will be made on Monday for a special meeting, as the rules provide. In the absence of Dodge, who is in Europe, Opdyke will be asked to convene the meeting.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TURNER FEST.

Over twenty thousand Germans participated in the celebration of the eighteenth North American Turner Fest in this city to-night. Turnvereins from Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus, Pittsburgh, and other parts of the country arrived this morning and were received by the New York Turners. In the evening a grand torch light procession took place in Brooklyn, where Mayor Kalbfleisch delivered an address of welcome.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Washington private advices indicate the reported change in the Internal Revenue Commissionership as likely to occur within a few days, but that no selection of a successor to Commissioner Pleasanton has been made. Urgent representations have been received from influential parties in the Western and border States in behalf of Colonel Given for the Commissionership.

ARRIVAL OF NEW COTTON.

The steamship George Washington arrived to-day, bringing the first bale of new cotton from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1871.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

The first official statement of the city and county debt, which Mayor Hall announces will hereafter appear regularly on the first of every month, was published this morning. It shows the funded debt of the city, July 31st, to have been $54,331,708, and of the county, $24,791,350, from which deducting the sinking fund of $18,880,661, there remains as the net funded debt of the city and county, $60,242,396. The temporary debt recoverable by assessments on property for improvement, which debt incurred is $11,824,500, and revenue bonds to be paid from the taxes of the current year $22,709,000; dept incurred for expenses growing out of the late war $12,683,000. Among the city expenditures during July are $31,427 for advertising, $10,891 for stationery, $140,552 for salaries, $67,740 for street cleaning, $10,009 for contingencies. Among the county expenses are $6,859 for armories and drill rooms, and $97,933 for salaries.

OPERATIONS OF BAEZ.

A Port au Prince letter of the 13th ult. says President Baez, of San Domingo, is distributing among the Haytien insurgents, partisans of the late President Salnave, arms and munitions of war received from New York, and that the Haytien Government, in retaliation, have ordered 5,000 troops to the frontier, with orders to make reprisals and shoot every one found under arms. Baez in his recent engagement with Cabral at San Juan, took fourteen prisoners, all of whom he shot immediately. But four days after Cabral retook San Juan and reinforced and supplied with arms will establish a provisional government in the south of the island, and at once commence operations against Baez. The crops in Hayti all promise large yields.

GERMAN CONSULATES TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

The five German consulates of this city are to be consolidated into one, under the title of the Consulate General of the German Empire.

VICTIMS OF THE LATE EXPLOSION.

Joseph Dutsch died at Brooklyn yesterday from injuries received at the explosion of the Westfield, and the body of Michael McQuade, supposed to be another victim of the disaster, was found in North river. Madame Louise Litchmay offers her services and those of her entire company for a performance of German opera for the benefit of the surviving sufferers.

ARRIVED.

The City of Brussels.

THE WESTFIELD INVESTIGATION.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—Additional Testimony—Difference Between a Rupture and Explosion—Boiler Made of Scrap Iron, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The investigation into the cause of the late accident was continued to-day before the Local Board of Inspectors of Steamers, in the United States Court room in Chambers street.

David Anderson was called, and after being sworn, testified as follows: Am a practical engineer; do not practice the profession at present; examined the boiler of the Westfield three days ago; do not think the explosion was caused by the absence of water; think so because the flues were scaly with salt; I saw the rupture, and think the explosion was caused by over pressure; the pressure must have been something enormous; think that the inside sheet was crushed inward; thought the screw staples in the boiler larger than usual; the pressure upon the boiler was applied endways, not transversly; if the rent had been torn transversly the fine edges of the rivets would have shown it; the boiler without water would weigh about forty-five tons, and with water about sixty tons; the pressure to produce the damage and to overcome the inertia of such a mass must have been enormous; do not believe 50 pounds steam would exert the force to place things as we see them there; I have worked boilers much worse than that at 35 pounds steam; I would not have had the least hesitation to have worked the boiler with 35 pounds steam; from outside appearances of that boiler I would not have liked to have worked it above 30 pounds; the furnaces appeared to be of a good shape; I thought they looked remarkably well.

The iron at the fracture had not much fibre in it, it was broken off clean; would not have put down the strength of the iron at more than 40,000 pounds to the square inch; think that the strength of the iron has not much to do with it, as plates riveted together are much weaker than the iron; the iron was crystalized steel; I think we have iron here superior to the best English and Low Moor iron.

To Mr. Boole—The iron at the rupture did not appear to be of a good quality, and had a laminated appearance; the parts of the iron did not appear to have been together for some time.

Charles H. Haswell gave the following testimony: Have examined the boiler; the weakest part is the limit of a boiler's strength; a short crack of five inches or more may exist without danger; the boiler was burst, not exploded; there can be no doubt whatever that there was a sufficiency of water in the boiler; in my opinion the boiler burst at a tensile strain of 20,000 pounds to the square inch; the fact of so many people being scalded was proof that there was plenty of water in the boiler; had there been less water, the superheated steam would soon have evaporated; we know that steam can be superheated to the extent; that it will come down in jets of ice, when hot water going a less distance would scald; water follows the current of steam; there are not any indications of heat oxidations in the flues; in that case they would have the appearance of being burned; I make all the difference between a rupture and an explosion; the appearance of the rupture, had there been an explosion, would have been entirely different; the rupture would have been more; it would not have been confined to the rivets; that boiler burst from the imperfect sheet of iron; the imperfection consisted in the rolling of the iron; it was laminated; I saw a crack in it which followed the seam; there were three laminations in the piece that I saw; the thickness of the iron in the crack would be one-sixteenth of an inch. When I was Superintendent in the Navy I examined the edges of every sheet, and condemned those that had any laminations; the iron of the boiler must have been very highly crystalized; that is it must have been inferior iron; the rupture could not have been detected by the Inspector; first, because it could not be readily seen; and, second, because the requirements of the service do not require an Inspector to get inside of the boiler. The rupture might have been detected by a higher hydrostatic test, but the boiler would have been burst and ruined; had the crack not been there the boiler might have stood a hydrostatic test of sixty pounds; it might have lasted six years after; have been an engineer for forty-three years; am acquainted with Mr. Mathews; he was an assistant with me; have known him for thirty-five years; consider him an able engineer; he has had a good education and experience in running engines at sea; consider that the inspection, if the test had been carried two pounds more, would have burst the boiler; forty pounds would have done it.

Levi F. Smith was sworn: I reside in Philadelphia, and furnish steam supplies; my idea is that the iron of the boiler had never been properly welded together; the iron is made out of old scraps rolled into one plate; have been conversant with steam for a long time; have taken out six patents for steam improvements; my opinion is that it was the ignition of gas that caused the explosion, and low water; saw the gauge which seemed to be in good order, but the cyphen seemed to be absent; a pressure of twenty-seven pounds would not have exploded the boiler.

To Mr. Brown—When the hand of a gauge goes back when the steam is off, it indicates that the guage is correct.

R. H. Thurston—I am Professor of mechanical engineering in Stevens Institute, Hoboken; have seen the boiler once, that was on Tuesday afternoon; I saw the piece at Police Headquarters; the case appears to me to be one of grooving or furrowing; the groove in the sheet extends at one point nearly through; the sheet is very greatly weakened at that point, and probably the iron left at the bottom of the groove is weakened; the iron of the boiler is laminated, and has not been carefully rolled; in my mind, there is no doubt that the crack was the initial point of rupture. The rupture could not be seen from the outside; no inspection could have indicated this cause of injury; the heating and cooling of the boiler caused the grooving; the caulking tool in the hands of a careless workman might make a cut which might give in the direction of the bend; I judge that the work was done by corrosion; I have no doubt that it is a case of furrowing by oxidation, but cannot say what determined the groove at that particular point; I believe the cause of the explosion was the rupture of the sheet which ripped up and was then thrown over circumferentially; the liberated steam and water then threw part of the shell forward; if I had been making the inspection I should not have noticed the score, and would have considered the boiler a good one; I consider this one of a class of cases which our present system does not reach.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 7:20 P. M.

The barometer has fallen slightly since Saturday afternoon at Rocky Mountain stations. It has risen but is now again falling north of Nebraska and Illinois. The area of low barometer which was then off the Coast of New England, has probably moved northeastward. The temperature remains generally without material change. Southwesterly winds continue on the Eastern coast, excepting New England, where northwest and westerly winds have been more common. Rains have fallen in the Mississippi Valley. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather now prevails from Minnesota to Central Missouri eastward to the Atlantic. Threatening and rainy weather is reported from Louisiana to Florida and North Carolina.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall from Michigan to Nebraska and northward, and continue highest over Pennsylvania and Virginia. Local rains are probable for Monday from Louisiana to Florida on the Gulf coast, and the condition remains favorable for local storms in the afternoon from Missouri to Michigan. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather is probable for the Northern and Eastern States.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Suspension of work continues at Vulcan iron works, at St. Louis, the men refusing to resume labor so long as Superintendent Reese is retained in charge, and the company will stand by Mr. Reese and a new set of hands will arrive there early next week from Pennsylvania. It appears that the trouble grew out of an old strike, which occurred in Pittsburgh some time ago, in which Mr. Reese was victorious. Sixteen of the men engaged in that strike were among the hands of this mill. They were told by Reese they could hold their places as long as they conformed to the rules, and failing in this they were discharged, and the other hands stopped work.

John F. Pickerel, a New York Banker, was brought before Judge Rodman, of the Supreme Court, by a writ of *habeas corpus* on Thursday, in Newbern, N. C., and after a hearing of the case the prosecutor agreed to enter a *nol. pros.* and submit all the questions of account to arbitration, provided Pickerel would agree not to sue them for damages. The proposition was accepted by Pickerel, and all the parties returned to Wilmington.

The excitement in regard to Cuban enlistments in Canada continues. Two Quebec fillibusters named Genereux and Martineau have peached on their comrade fillibusters of Montreal, and on application of the Spanish Consul at Quebec, Judge Doucet forthwith issued warrants at Quebec for the apprehension of Major Wm. Robinson and James L. Starnes, both members of the Prince of Wales Rifles. Their cases were before the Court, when Starnes was held for further evidence, and Major Robinson admitted to bail for his appearance and examination.

It is understood that the French Consul at Chicago will soon be abolished by the Thiers Government, and a Consular Agent under the French Consul at New York will be substituted.

The census of Chicago, just completed, shows the population to be 334,290, of whom 170,273 are males.

Governor Hoffman will deliver the opening address at the International Industrial Exhibition at Buffalo, N. Y., September 18th.

The celebrated trotting mare Purity, while exercising on the driving park at Buffalo, yesterday morning, dropped dead from heat. She was entered for the 2:24 and 2:30 race for a $10,000 purse. At the time of the accident she had trotted over the track at 2:25, and was on her second round on a 2:30 gait. Goldsmith Maid made 2:19½ yesterday morning while exercising.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, August 5.—An evening paper publishes a report of an interview had by a correspondent writing from Kansas with Senator Pomeroy, in which the Senator declares himself for the renomination of General Grant, and that his renomination is assured from the new census apportionment, which gives the western States, whose undivided support he will receive, the controlling influence. The Democratic party was hopelessly divided as to measures and men, and its success is nowhere foreshadowed. He pronounces the labor question, civil reform, and the franking privilege unmitigated humbugs, dead flies to catch gudgeons, and measures that were impracticable. It was a mistake, he said, to suppose the west would not support the Republican party because of its adhesion to the tariff, and that what the west demanded was an adjustment of the tariff so as to give a fair protection to the home production.

CRIME.

The Ku-Klux Trial at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—The Ku-Klux trial before the United States Commissioner, in which four men were arraigned for the murder of a man named Garrett, who was taken from jail at Saulsburg, Tenn., last June, terminated last evening in the discharge of the prisoners, the Commissioner being satisfied that the prosecution on the part of the principal witnesses was malicious and their evidence untrue. Two of the witnesses were arrested for perjury and committed to jail.

Beaver Island Difficulty Ended.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., August 5.—The Beaver Island difficulty was ended by the arrest of the Sheriff, a Justice of the Peace and two citizens, who had resisted the serving of a process by the United States Court. The prisoners were taken to Grand Haven.

Two hundred ready-made dwellings are to be shipped from Chicago to Colorado. They are to contain seven rooms each, with partitions, stairs, windows, sash and casing, roofs, and trimmings for doors and windows complete, and can be placed in complete condition for occupancy in two hours after being unloaded.

THE BALTIMORE POISONING.

Facts and Speculations Concerning Mrs. Wharton—Her Procivities for Borrowing Money—Sharp Financiering—The Plea of Insanity.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The interest in the Wharton case remains unabated, and each day developes some new fact or rumor which affords material for speculation and conjecture. While the unhappy woman is brooding over the misery of a blasted reputation, in the tower of the City Jail, the outside world is busy with her past performances in the way of getting rid of her creditors, and if the half that is told is true, there has not been such and expert in her peculiar line since the days of the Countess of Soissons. That there should have been no detection until the 29th day of June, 1871, is one of those unfathomable mysteries that cannot be explained on any rational basis. Leaving out of the question the skill and acumen and professional experience of the eminent physicians who treated some of the supposed victims, it would seem that, under the ordinary doctrine of chances, there would have been some indiscretion, or blunder, or failure, that would have aroused suspicion and led to an investigation. But never in all the world before did polished manners and high social position confer such absolute impunity. Suspicion was disarmed in her presence. When one poor heart-broken woman, inconsolable over the loss of her husband and daughter, charged Mrs. Wharton with having caused their death, she was declared to be a lunatic, and by some of the friends of the accused has been so regarded ever since.

A PERSISTENT BORROWER.

As is well known, Mrs. Wharton had a passion for borrowing money from her friends. She was profuse in her hospitality, and had a way of making her home exceedingly pleasant to her guests, but whoever formed an intimacy with her family (if a person of means) was likely to be importuned for a pecuniary favor, either by way of loan or indorsement. Sometimes her promises were kept and repayment promptly made, but in a majority of cases the confiding creditor had abundant opportunity of regretting the good nature that yielded to her persuasive entreaties. There is some difference of opinion as to her circumstances. Some of her intimate friends supposed her to be wealthy, but the opinion seemed to be founded upon her extravagant use of money rather than any knowledge of her resources. The house in McCulloh street, purchased by Major Wharton, was conveyed to Mrs. Wharton, but shortly after Major Wharton's death she conveyed it to her daughter Nellie, in whom the title to the property is now vested. She did not own the house in which she lived, on Eutaw street. Since Major Wharton's death Mrs. Wharton has been in the receipt of a pension of twenty-five dollars per month from the United States, which she drew quarterly, the last payment being made June 4th. She may have other resources than these mentioned, but if she has they are not generally known.

THE INSURANCE MONEY.

Part of the $30,000 which Mrs. Wharton received from the insurance companies after the death of her son was no doubt expended in the payment of debts previously contracted. Fourteen thousand dollars of this sum seems to have been secured to Miss Nellie on the policies; at least that sum was invested in United States bonds, and deposited in the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons in her name. United States bonds, representing five thousand dollars were also deposited to the credit of Mrs. Wharton. This money she appeared to be saving for a "rainy day." With persistent creditors pressing her on every side, and her trip to Europe in immediate prospect (for which she was trying to borrow money,) she appears to have made no promises founded on a hypothecation of the bonds, nor any offer to deposit them as collateral security with the gentleman whom she asked to indorse for her.

A FICTITIOUS HOUSE.

Whatever may be the result of the charge of poisoning, there is one *statute* offence of which, rumor says, Mrs. Wharton has been repeatedly guilty, namely, "misrepresentation of existing facts," in her efforts to borrow money. The devices and subterfuges to which she resorted are by no means consistent with that simplicity and amiability and loftiness of character which her friends claim for her. To a gentleman, well known in financial circles, she applied, about ten months ago, for the loan of five thousand dollars. Although a personal friend, he did not care to make such an investment, and at first declined. She then told him such a plausable story, to the effect that she was about to purchase a fine house on Walnut street, in Philadelphia; that she had twenty-two thousand, and only needed five thousand more to make up the balance of the whole sum asked for the property; the house was being sold by a trustee, who was a friend of her's, and she did not want to miss the opportunity of buying it. The reluctant capitalist then suggested that if she had twenty-two thousand dollars ready to pay down, there would be no difficulty in getting an accommodation for the balance, or if that could not be done there would be no difficulty in raising five thousand dollars in Philadelphia on a house worth twenty-seven thousand. The borrower still persisted, and at last got the money, giving her note for the amount, payable in four months.

For some time the credulous capitalist supposed that the house had been purchased, and he had no apprehension about the safety of his money. The note became due, but there were such positive promises of payment at the end of the next ensuing four months that Mrs. Wharton was permitted to renew it, upon stating two separate and distinct sources from which the money was to be derived (neither of which had any existence.) In the meantime the lender began to make some inquiry about the Philadelphia house, and to his utter astonishment he learned that the whole story was a pure fiction. He was informed that there was no house for sale in the locality mentioned; no trustee appointed to sell, and of course no purchase by Mrs. Wharton.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY.

It is understood that Mrs. Wharton's friends utterly reject the very suggestion that a plea of insanity ought to be interposed in her case, and it has also been asserted that she herself showed great indignation when she read in the newspapers that such might be the line of defense. If, then, this charitable mantle which the community is ready to throw over these many moral idiosyncracies is discarded, all who love the woman and believe her innocent of the great crime of which she is accused are bound to accept the judgment which the public puts upon these misrepresentations and deceptions which she practiced upon her creditors. If they are the acts of a sane person, there can be no complaint if she is judged as a sane person. A very good woman, no matter how pressing the necessity, would scarcely make up such a story as that related above for the purpose of obtaining a loan. It seems, too, that at this particular time there were other friends that might have been made available.

MRS. WHARTON PRESCRIBES FOR A VISITOR.

Mention has already been made in *The American* of a case in which Mrs. Wharton undertook to prescribe for one of her creditors, who was suddenly taken ill in her house. In the west end of the city there lives an unmarried lady, in the enjoyment of competence, which sometimes permits her to lend money to her friends. At one time the Whartons lived in a house which belonged to this lady's brother, and from this circumstance an intimacy sprang up between the families, which culminated in a loan of two thousand dollars to Mrs. Wharton after she became a widow. The relations of the parties were most friendly, and the lady had no apprehension about the safety of her money. The notes were for different sum, amounting to two thousand dollars in the aggregate. Upon Mrs. Wharton's suggestion that it would be more convenient to have the whole amount put into one note, the lady innocently delivered up the notes which she held, and took Mrs. Wharton's promise to prepare her a note for two thousand dollars, which, on some pretext, she pretended it was not just then convenient for her to do. The lady called repeatedly at Mrs. Wharton's for the note, but she was always put off with some plausible excuse. One day she called and was taken suddenly ill. Mrs. Wharton gave her three pills, and in a short time she was in convulsions. A young physician, now practicing in a neighboring State, was first summoned, and after him a distinguished Professor of medical science, who still resides in the city.

"TAKE THIS WOMAN HOME."

When the last-named gentleman came to the patient's bedside, he peremptorily said, "Take this woman home; there has been quite enough of trouble, sickness and death in this house." Although exceedingly ill, the lady was taken home in a carriage. The next morning, it is alleged, Mrs. Wharton dispatched a messenger to inquire for her health, and further showed her solicitude by sending the lady a bottle of brandy. The patient tasted a mouthful of the brandy, and presently went into convulsions. She has partially recovered her health, but she still suffers from what she supposes to be the effects of the medicines administered at Mrs. Wharton's house. The bottle of brandy was preserved, and is now being analyzed. If poison is discovered in it this case would seem to be the strongest and most conclusive of all that have yet been developed, but at this late day it is highly probable that there can be no satisfactory test. The two thousand dollars, principal and interest, was paid on the day that she was sent to jail. Mrs. Wharton owed a sister-in-law of the lady referred to $1,000, $225 of which has been paid.

SEARCHING FOR POISON.

It is understood that the analysis of the contents of the jars brought from Norristown (stomach of Mrs. Wharton's son) began yesterday. Mrs. Wharton's friends have telegraphed to Prof. Charles Mayer, of Washington, asking him to assist in the examination. Prof. Aiken, it is rumored, has no objection to having Prof. Mayer's assistance, but can enter into no arrangement to that effect without the State's Attorney's consent.

THE OHIO POISONING CASE.

The Story Pronounced a Monstrous and Villainous Calumny.

Mr. R. T. Colburn publishes a card in the New York papers pronouncing the story about the poisoning of Peter Buffenbarger, in Madison county, Ohio, "a tissue of monstrous and villainous lies, without a shadow of foundation." Mr. C. is the husband of the late Mrs. Buffenbarger, and in the story published he was referred to as being implicated in the alleged poisoning. Mr. Colburn says in his card: "If Professor Wormly has, as alleged, discovered poison in any exhumed remains, I am confident we shall be able to show either that they are not the vicera of the deceased Buffenbarger, or if so, that the poison has been placed therein since his death. There are suspicious circumstances coming to light which lead us to think there may have been a horrible conspiracy on the part of one of his relatives to tamper with the remains for the purpose of injuring his widow, and thus to gain his property. Mr. Buffenbarger was married to his wife for fourteen years, lived happily with her, and gave many unmistakable marks of his confidence, and his dread of his meaner relatives. His last days were witnessed by many neighbors, who scout the idea of his dying other than a natural death. The wife had, and now has, the esteem and friendship of the best families in the county, and her first husband's old neighbors. For the rest of the slanders I hope to effectually dispose of them before a court; and in contradiction of the reported arrest, I may add that we leave at once for Columbus to find the charges, if any exist, and to meet them."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the manner in which the suspicion of poisoning was raised and fostered is that of a "put up job." If there were grounds for a suspicion of foul play, it was the duty of his relatives to come forward and represent them to the neighbors, and ask an examination of the remains. Instead of that, there was, in course of time, a secret anonymous circular, casting the vilest accusations upon the wife, and pointing to the stomach of the remains as containing the proof. And now, after four years have elapsed, the relatives, under the lead of this accomplished plotter, have come forward and demanded a coroner's inquest on the body, and it is reported that arsenic was found in the intestines.

No arrests have yet been made. The coroner of Madison county has issued a call for the jury summoned by him to re-assemble to-day, when Professor Wormley, of Columbus, will submit his official report on the arsenically poisoned stomach.

FOUR and twenty tailors went to kill a snail,
Every man among them took a drink of ale.
Whose ale, tell me, did the tailors drink?
Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale,
Whose else did you think?

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Englishmen Complimented by Gen. Vinoy—Public Meeting in London Prohibited—Four More Accomplices in the Assassination of Gen. Prim Arrested—Hon. Tom Hughes Ill—American Ship Burned at Liverpool—The Versailles Assembly—Speech of M. Thiers in Opposition to Indemnity—Bill Against the Internationals to be Introduced—Letter of Eugenie to the Czar of Russia, &c., &c.

The Walter Scott Centennial—Tom Hughes Ill—American Ship Burned.

LONDON, August 5.—The Duke of Argyle will preside at the Glasgow centennial celebration of the birth of Sir Walter Scott.

Tom Hughes, M. P. for Frome, has been prostrated by sudden illness.

The American ship Southampton, ready to sail for New York with a cargo of coal, was burned at Liverpool this morning.

The British iron-clad frigate Warrior, which was ashore near Leghorn, has been got off and towed to Spezzia for repairs.

The House of Commons, at to-day's session, voted to postpone until the next session of Parliament all questions of reform in the statute laws of the United Kingdom.

Proceedings of the Assembly.

VERSAILES, August 5.—In the Assembly to-day the bill to impose a tax on the incomes of natives and resident foreigners came up and gave rise to a very animated debate. No action was taken. The Assemby also considered the bill to indemnify citizens for loss of property during the German invasion. Thiers spoke several times and was frequently interrupted. He was visibly effected and bitterly reproached the members. He declared that he was willing to relieve but not indemnify those who had suffered during the war. Without disposing of the bill, the Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

Gen. Vinoy Compliments Englishmen—Suicide of a Prefect.

PARIS, August 6.—Gen. Vinoy, in a communication to the *Official Journal*, expresses, with much warmth, his gratitude for England's generosity during the late war. He names the battlefields in which the valor and humanity of the English were equally conspicuous.

Coster, late Prefect of Marseilles, has committed suicide.

Public Meeting Forbidden—Prince Humbert to Visit England.

LONDON, August 6.—The authorities of London have forbidden the holding of a public meeting called for the purpose of demanding the release of Irish political offenders.

Prince Humbert, of Italy, is about to visit England.

Accomplices in the Assassination of Gen. Prim Summoned for Trial.

MADRID, August 6.—Four newly discovered accomplices in the assassination of Marshal Prim have been summoned for trial. Among them is an aid-de-camp of Duke Montpensier. The Duke himself has been summoned as a witness.

Letter from Empress Eugene to the Czar.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A London dispatch says: A letter of the Empress Eugene to the Czar, of Russia, has just been published in Paris. The journals allude to the friendly power which had expressed a desire to intervene in favor of France, after the surrender at Sedan—that great power was Russia. Emperor Alexander sent a dispatch to the Empress with a request immediately after the surrender of Sedan, offering to intervene on the basis of the integrity of the French territory. Alexander in the same dispatch informed the Empress that he had earnestly recommended to the King of Prussia to open negotiations for peace, and not to insist on the cession of French territory, as the disintegration of France would be dangerous to the peace of Europe. The prospect of Russia's intervention was, however, spoiled by the outbreak of the revolution on September 4th and the flight of the Empress, which took place a few hours after the dispatch had been received from the Emperor Alexander. On hearing the news that a Republic had been proclaimed, the Emperor Alexander withdrew his proffered intervention, and notified the King of Prussia that Russia would remain neutral. Jules Favre and all the former members of the Government of September 4th, knew of the existence of this dispatch. It is said to have been found after the flight of the Empress, among the secret papers of the Empire, but was withheld from publication by the Government of National Defense. These revelations are apparently to be made public, with the consent of the Empress Eugenie. The Republican chief, Jules Favre, and his former colleagues, will probably deny the proposed intervention of the Czar, but, the truth is, the facts related can be completely established.

Napoleon and the Free Trade Principles of France.

LONDON, August 5.—Napoleon recently declared that France will not allow her free trade principles to be torn to pieces.

The Proposed Transfer of the Chambers to Paris.

VERSAILLES, August 5.—The Committee of the Assembly reported unfavorably upon the proposition for the transfer of the Chambers to Paris.

General Rossel is to be tried by a special court.

Street Railway Opened—The Ship White Jacket Lost.

LONDON, August 5.—The Count and Countess of Paris have gone to Paris.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the tramway or street railroad has been opened to public use, and is a complete success.

A dispatch from Dublin says that the Prince of Wales has been installed as the Grand Patron of the Free Masons of Ireland.

The ship White Jacket, from Bombay to Hull, has been totally lost on the Roderigues Island in the Indian ocean.

Lady Franklin Visits the American Artist, Bradford—Minister Schenck to Dine with Ashbury.

LONDON, August 5.—Lady Franklin has paid several visits to the American artist, Bradford, and given a banquet in his honor.

Minister Schenck will be the guest of Commodore Ashbury on Thursday next, and will subsequently cruise in his yacht Levonia. Schenck will thereafter visit Switzerland.

The schooner yacht Olive, belonging to Sutton, beat the Levonia easily in the race yesterday for the Prince of Wales challenge cup.

The Siege of Paris to be Raised on the 15th—Bills Against the Internationals to be Introduced.

VERSAILLES, August 5.—It is said that the question of the prolongation of the powers of Thiers as Chief Executive will be allowed to go by default.

The siege of Paris will be raised on the 15th inst.

The Government will soon introduce bills in the Assembly against the International Society.

Marine News.

The steamship Harmonia, from New York, touched at Plymouth.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 5.—Consols 93¼. Bonds dull; 5-20s of '62, 93¼; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 92; 10-40s, 92.

LIVERPOOL, August 5.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8⅞@9d.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard 47s.

STATE POLITICS.

The Wyoming county Republican Convention will be held on the 4th of September.

"Anti-departure Democrat" writes to the Johnstown *Tribune* of last week, denouncing the action of the Democratic County Convention, and advocating the defeat of all the nominees, county as well as State. He says: "Elect the ticket, and the political gamblers, who brought this iniquity upon us, will be emboldened and claim the success of the ticket as a triumph for the 'departure,' and the philosophy of the new condition, especially so when the candidates are upon the stump in defense of the transfer of the party into the Republican boat. It will afterwards take years to restore the party, if it can ever be done. My experience is that whenever corrupt men take advantage of their accidental control of the party and abuse it, in any way, the only safe and effectual mode of correcting the abuse is to defeat the nominees; this done and you will have no further trouble with them. Use any and every proper means to defeat the ticket, but defeat it. In this instance, mark the prediction, *the defeat of the ticket will be the only salvation of the party.*"

It is rumored, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that a great meeting of Democratic politicians will be held at Gettysburg this month, in a quiet way, to talk over the coming Presidential contest. It is to be a sort of preliminary caucus of wire-pullers, and we understand the drift of opinion is in favor of Chief-Justice Chase, since the riots in New York have disposed of one or two canidates.

J Simpson Africa is the new departure candidate for Assembly in Huntingdon county.

The Testing of Steam Boilers.

The New York papers publish a card from Mr. Robinson, a civil engineer, in which he makes some important suggestions as to how steam boilers should be tested and how they may be made safe. He says that "a boiler that will not admit of a test of double its intended working capacity without permanent injury to its structure, is of an improper design and construction." Also that "safe or regular working pressure for boilers when new should not exceed one-fifth of the estimated bursting pressure. This margin of strength is a necessary provision against the destruction arising from the thinning of the plates by corosion and strain and stress caused by expansion and contraction of the metal in heating and cooling." He says further:

The French Government has adopted a precise formula which determines the relative thickness of plate and pressure to be used in every variety of diameter or form of steam generator. I designed and constructed recently several boilers and engines for use in France. Before being worked the official inspector examined them, and on applying his formula the boiler plating was declared to be nearly one-sixteenth too light for the load on the safety-valve, which was ordered to be reduced from sixty pounds per square inch to forty-five pounds, before a certificate was granted or the boilers allowed to be used, although a proof certificate of their testing to one hundred and twenty pounds per square inch was furnished. The result of this French law is that boiler explosions are almost unknown in that country, although it is not uncommon to see locomotive and other boilers working at very high pressure up to 180 pounds per square inch with perfect safety, proving conclusively that safety lies not in diminishing the pressure, but increasing the strength of the boiler. Too much stress cannot be put on the great value of preliminary examinations and tests of boilers before they are put in use. The explosion of many boilers is only a question of time. Many boilers are tested to double their intended working pressure under steam, at the request of the owners, an excellent practice, especially in boilers of untried design, as it will indicate sources of defect more certainly than cold water pressure.

A CAPE ANN correspondent tells something about lobsters, as follows: "The other day a rare sight was presented here of a soft lobster just out of his old clothes, and his cast-off shell by his side. He was foolish enough to creep in a lobster net just before he took off his overcoat, and was captured soft and fresh. Lobsters cast their shells once a year, during their growing period. Some time before they are very restless and uneasy, probably from the pain of the tight fit, and the animal struggles to relieve himself. Soon the shell is split across the back, the claws are drawn out first, next the feet, which come hard, then the head and the eyes, and lastly the tail. The whole operation involves a good deal of shivering and pulling. In drawing out his legs and claws, as in his ferocious combats with other lobsters, if he breaks off a limb, he always does it at the second joint; if not, he is a gone lobster by bleeding to death."

THE MYSTERIES OF ENGLISH VAGRANCY.

Extraordinary Letter from a Professional Pauper—Confessions of a Vagabond—How the Rogue Fattens While the Honest Man Starves—A Lesson to English Statesmen.

The following remarkable letter written by one of the most notorious vagabonds in Great Britain, throws a good deal of valuable light upon the difficult question of English vagrancy, and how to deal with it. The writer, one George Atkins Brine, was educated at a charity school, and subsequently apprenticed to a butcher. He soon, however, relinquished his trade, and adopted mendicancy as his entire mode of living. He used to boast that, whenever he wanted a home he could go to his town-house—Dorchester jail. It recently occurred to one of the secretaries of the London Charity Organization, that if this man, whose exploits in vagrancy have become famous throughout the country, were still alive and could be hunted up, the story of his life and experience would prove very serviceable in helping the society to a correct understanding of what ought to be done respecting the class of which he was the representative. After a great deal of difficulty he was discovered to be in the poor house of his native village, which, however, he was just on the point of leaving for another "stroll" through the country. Although this man has been a professional vagrant for more than forty years, he has kept up a constant correspondence with his family—and his letters, though probably in most cases written from his prison, were generally dated from some grand place in the town where he was forced to sojourn. He was also very fond of telling of the aristocratic company he had been in at the races and other public gatherings which he used to frequent. His letters to his relatives are written in an admirable hand, with scarcely a single fault in the spelling, and generally end with a few lines of poetry—either of his own composition or often a quotation from some unhackneyed author like Quarles, &c. If he wanted to get to any particular place, and it happened by chance to be the seat of the county jail, he would break windows on the road and thus be conveyed so far on his way at public expense. He is now fifty-nine years of age, and it may without exaggeration be said that he has been supported for fifty of those years by the public—either in the workhouse or the jail. The letter, written to the Secretary in question about a month ago, tells its own story.

HONORED SIR—Apologizing for not having replied to your courteous note earlier, I beg to answer some of your inquiries respecting me. In the first place, you desire to know what induced me to adopt such a mode of livelihood; secondly, how I have supported myself in my wanderings; thirdly, the casual wards I have visited, and my opinion of them; and fourthly, the jails in which I have been incarcerated, with the cause of these incarcerations. Now, in reply to the first question, I left my home to seek employment at my trade, (that of a butcher,) and, not succeeding for a time, I soon discovered that more money could be got without work than with it. What knowledge I lacked was soon instilled into my mind by professional vagrants.

Secondly, How I have supported myself during my wanderings. Now, I mean to make a clean breast of it. I will candidly declare that I have stuck at nothing. I have worked (but very little) at my trade; I have been a cattle drover; I have been salesman with three different cheap Jacks; I have been a pot-hawker; I have been a vender of pens, papers, razors, spectacles, laces, &c.; I have been a distributer of religious tracts; I have been in the employ (for two years together) of manslaughtering quack doctors—four different ones. (I am more ashamed of this than of any other of my follies, for the majority of them are not robbers only, but homicides). I have sold cards at all the principal races in England. I also attended for many years all the principal prize fights. I have been a "shallow cove" (i. e., a member of the land navy); also a "high-flyer" (i. e., a begging-letter impostor); a "lurker," one who is forty different trades, and master of none. My favorite "lurk" was butcher, tallow-chandler, or currier, and, to crown all, I have been a preacher! This game pays well in remote village streets on Sunday evenings, provided you are well stocked with tracts; but I was not fit for it; my risibility is too easily tickled; and once when I was invited to "hold forth" in a small chapel, I was in no little danger of grinning in the pulpit at my own roguery. I must also tell you, in short, I have been a rogue, impostor and vagabond of each and every denomination. I say this because it is true, and because I am now heartily ashamed of it.

Thirdly. You want to know my opinion of the casual wards I have visited. Now I have visited but very few—I think I could swear that I never was in twenty different ones during the twenty-two years I was rambling—but I am fully convinced that they all tend to foster vagrancy; for out of every ten tramps there are nine impostors, or professional tramps. You may think this is saying too much, but I am sure it is the truth. If there was no relief to be had, there would be no vagrants. The difficulty lies in distinguishing between the honest workingman and the rogue. Now, the distributors of Watts's Charity in Rochester seem especially to pride themselves upon their own sagacity on this point. I have been a recipient of Watts's no less than eight times, so I leave you to guess whether they relieved a deserving customer in me, or otherwise. In Norwich, at St. Andrew's Hall, it is the same. I once gave my ticket, which I had obtained there, to a poor blacksmith who had been refused one. The reason he had been refused was because he was not so consummate a liar as I was. This is truth. If he had been a trading liar he would have gotten his bread, cheese, beer and bed, valued at eightpence.

Again, yourself and colleagues will never deal effectually with vagrancy unless you begin at the right end. Let the Legislature suppress two-thirds of the common "padding kens," or low lodging-houses. These are the great receptacles of vice in its most repulsive aspect. It is there the supply of vagrants is manufactured; it is there they dispose of their ill-gotten gains, for great numbers of them are regular "fencing-cribs," and great numbers of them will not lodge a workingman at all, if they know it, lest he should divulge their secrets. And all lodging-houses ought to be under stricter police surveillance. Again, you know, or ought to know, that the greater the villain the more plausible is his tale, and the more assured, invincible impudence he possesses the likelier is he to attain his ends, at least with people who are little acquainted with these mysteries, for rogues don't care to deal with rogues—in truth, they will never trust each other, and I assure you the gullibility of the British public is so great, and their hearts so finely susceptible to what they believe to be a tale of genuine distress, that their generous benevolence is unbounded. They don't like to be imposed upon; but, as I said before, the rogue, liar and impostor, practiced as he is, soon convinces them that he, at least, does not belong to the cadging fraternity. And now, fourthly, how many jails? This is a poser. Well, here goes. I have been in jail more than one hundred different times! There are but two counties in England that I have escaped "limbo." I have also been in several in Scotland and Wales. In the great majority of cases drunkenness has been the causes; I have never been convicted of felony or larceny, but I have for obtaining money under false pretenses, and several times for hawking without a license; many times for vagrancy, smashing windows and other offenses, for the whole of which I richly deserve hanging. To this presume, sir, you will say Amen."

It is probable that the frankness with which the writer of this extraordinary letter discloses his own rascality and that of the fraternity to which he belongs, will have the effect of bringing about the changes which he recommends. The letter is said to have created a marked impression, and the attention of a number of members of Parliament has already been directed to it and to the subject of which it treats.

Largely Increased Exports of Grain.

The New York *Bulletin* says: For the past two weeks—or since July 26—there has been a very large amount of grain (wheat and corn) offering for shipment for trans-Atlantic ports, and with a reduced supply of tonnage rates have advanced, the rates being 1@1⅛d by sail and 1⅛@1⅜d by steam, and, notwithstanding this improvement, a liberal amount of stock went forward. The engagements for the period under review were 1,225,000 bushels, including to Liverpool 400,000 by sail, and 325,000 by steam; to London, 184,500 by sail and 60,500 by steam; to Glasgow 15,000 by sail and 83,500 by steam; to Bristol, 64,000 by sail; to Newcastle, 22,500 by steam; and to Antwerp, 70,000 bushels by sail. The above figures show a decided increase as compared with any two previous weeks for a long time past, and there is no doubt, according to the recent calls from the other side, that the outward movements of late would have been materially larger were it not for the advance rates asked by shipowners and the poor stock of grain in our market.

The Baltimore *American* says: The activity in the exportation of grain is a striking feature in the produce market. Every day the outward flow of cereals acquires more importance. The reported engagements of grain, on berth and charter, for prompt delivery, amount to about 427,000 bushels. For Liverpool by sail, deliveries extending to Saturday week, the engagements are at 8¾d.@9d. for corn, and 9¼d.@9½d. for wheat; 115,000 bushels grain by steam, with in part similar privileges as to delivery to vessel at 9¼d.@9½d. for corn, and 10¼d.@10½d. for wheat, closing with shipments at the highest figures in each instance. Other engagements are for ports in the United Kingdom, including Bristol, Cork and Glasgow, also for Antwerp and Bremen.

Respecting the increased arrivals of grain at lake ports and the augmenting business of the canal, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has several interesting statements. The receipts at that port, estimating flour as wheat, during the month of July, were nearly three million bushels more than the receipts for the same month last year; and the receipts from the opening of navigation up to and including July 31, were 10,156,289 bushels in excess of the receipts for the corresponding period in 1870. The shipments by canal show a corresponding increase. The exports of grain this season were 17,029,445 bushels, against 11,606,917 bushels in 1869. The low toll policy has had a fair trial now for nearly half a season, and the result is an increase in shipments of more than 5,000,000 bushels of grain, and a large increase in the amount of tolls collected.

A CORRESPONDENT with Commodore Rogers describes the Coreans who visited our ships as large, powerful men, having more intelligence in their faces than the Chinese, but surpassed by the Japanese in cleanliness and neatness. Here is what the correspondent has to say of them in other respects:

"To-day we have been visited again, this time by officials of the third rank, who wear blue silk gowns confined at the waist by a red ribbon. Their hats are made, I think, of hair, and look exactly like the wire covers we use in fly time to protect edibles, except in their shape. They have a very broad rim, and a small elevation in the center to fit over the knot of hair, which latter is collected on the top of the head in the Burmese style. The servants of these officials ran loose about the ship, and as it was dinner time each mess forward had one of them for a guest. The dinner for the men was pork and beans, and the Coreans each devoured several rations. They seemed to like the pork very much, and "bolted" it as though they thought it safest out of sight. One man ate as many beans as he could sitting, then stood up and took a few plates more, and when they were offered again looked longingly at them, but was forced to press his hands over his stomach and sadly shake his head; but a pan of almost raw pork was pushed toward him, and he could not hold out any longer, but seizing a piece half the size of his head, held it to his mouth a moment and it was gone.

THE following story is told concerning the celebrated Koh-i-noor captured in India: "The Koh-i-noor was obtained in this cheap way: In 1849 that well known diamond became part of the spoil of the Anglo-Indian army, on the conquest and annexation of the Punjaub, and being estimated at $1,250,000, there was great joy over such a prize. Without consulting the army, Lord Gough and Charles Napier, chiefs in command, audaciously presented the great diamond to Queen Victoria in the name of the combatants. It was not the general's right to rob the army by bestowing the greatest of its spoils of war upon the Queen, nor ought she to have accepted it without seeing that the soldiers had been paid for it. From that time the Indian army have not received a shilling for their capture of the Koh-i-noor, and Victoria has retained the gem as her own personal property, instead of placing it among the crown jewels belonging to the British nation."

LARGE numbers of German emigrants are now arriving in the United States whose destination was originally Brazil. These thrifty colonists have been diverted from the colonization of Don Pedro's dominions in consequence of an act of the German Parliament, prohibiting emigration to Brazil. This enactment was induced by the gross misrepresentations heretofore made by colonization agents of the advantages which the emigrant derived in settling in so rich a country.

STRONGEST WAR VESSEL AFLOAT.

The New British Iron-Clad Devastation—Her Vast Proportions.

[From the London Telegraph.]

The ugliest, strongest, and in every way most remarkable vessel of war which at present swims the sea, was launched, or rather floated, on the 12th inst., at Portsmouth Dockyard. Proud as her designers and constructors may justly be of the Devastation, there can, at least, be no difference of opinion about her horribly ungainly appearance. The original Monitor was compared to a cheese-box on a board; our latest iron-clad is like a butcher's tray holding three or four odd-shaped joints. The Royal Sovereign and the Waterwitch, which look something like the new turret-ship at a distance, were never comely; yet they are positively things of beauty compared with the Devastation. This huge floating battery, with her low hull and gun-towers, possesses no masts, but only two poles for signaling, fore and aft, and she has the further peculiarity of a false topside. Nevertheless it cannot be doubted that, in the new monitor, we have the most formidable sea-going machine of war hitherto invented. Her strength lies in three chief points—first, her massive armor; next, her mighty offensive armament; and, thirdly, her great capacity for carrying coal and steaming. As we have intimated, she spreads no canvas at all; the spars that helped to overturn the Captain and all the incumbrances of single and tripod masts have been abolished; the new model is stripped of everything in the way of sticks, except the bit of a clothes-prop planted fore and aft. She can carry to sea no less than eighteen hundred tons of coal, which will feed two pairs of engines, driving twin screws, independent of each other; and, with full boiler power, the force of this immense conjoint machinery may be set at 5,000 horses. The Warrior can stow no more than 800 tons of coal, and the Monarch only 600—two vessels which we take as showing good speed and fair rates of consumption in fuel. With such a store, according to the official calculations, the Warrior could run for seven days and twenty-three hours, accomplishing 2,100 knots; and the Monarch, with her supply, would go for eight days and eighteen hours, traversing meanwhile 2,310 knots. This is at the rate of 11 knots an hour, at which speed the Devastation would probably be able to continue for twenty-five whole days, making a run, if necessary, of 6,000 or 7,000 miles before she had come to the bottom of her coal-bunkers.

Here, then, lies the chief characteristic of the new fighting-ship; she can be no cruiser, for without fuel she would be helpless; but she can rush forth from a harbor, and, whatever the wind, can make a swift journey in any direction, dealing her tremendous blows, annihilating with her ram or enormous gun the enemy even on the high seas, yet still having fuel enough left to come back to heir lair in shore. If her engines were disabled, or if by some chance she fell short of coal, she would wallow on the ocean as utterly impotent as a raft; but her iron vitals are protected by a system of armor to which that upon the Warrior, the Achilles, and such earlier plated ships, appears, as it were, mere pasteboard. The mail is not built into the lines of the Devastation; it is, so to speak, buckled round her in an immense baldric of metal and teak, which, with a depth of nearly ten feet amidships, covers her hull from the main deck to some distance below the water-line. At its thickest portions this belt is composed of fourteen inches of iron and eighteen of wood, while below the water-mark it lessens off to ten inches of metal, and toward the stem and stern to eight inches. The deck is covered in with three inches of rolled iron and thick teak planking; but upon that platform rises a sort of iron fortress containing the two turrets, the funnel, steering-box, and all the large openings to the interior—an oval breastwork, in fact, which protects the base of the turrets, and enables the guns to be fired with the very considerable freeboard of 13½ feet. This fortress on a ship carries 10 and 12-inch armor, and has a deck protected by 7 feet of rampart, over which the vast artillery of the terrible sea monster would fire. That artillery will consist of four 35 ton guns. The vessel was built for 30-ton guns, but the bombardiers are as busy day by day as the iron mongers, and our monster will, therefore, mount the new gigantic weapons, which have been lately proved.

It is quite certain that nothing foreign now afloat would keep out one shot from those colossal pieces; but, supposing the Devastation to meet another Devastion, would she herself be proof against her own missiles? The answer is easy—at close quarters she would most certainly be pierced by such cannon as she is to carry; for even the 25-ton gun at 200 yards this very week has sent a Palliser shell clean through 14½ inches of iron with a foot of teak behind it. The 35-ton gun would, therefore, breach such armor, massive though it be, as that of the new monitor; and thus, although actual fighting is of course a different thing from potting a stationary target, the guns claim still the mechanical victory. Meanwhile the same designer who drew the lines of the Devastation—Mr. E. J. Reed, late Chief Constructor of the Navy, has left behind him at the Admiralty "outline plans (not on extravagant dimensions) to carry 20-inch armor both on broadsides and turrets." To pierce that the gunners, of course, will have to ship the "Woolwich infant;" and so we suppose the prodigious rivalry of cannon and plates will go on till Neptune, as in the sad case of the Captain, condemns again and again the brute principle, or the stock of iron in Nature's store-closets fairly gives up the game. Already, as we see the guns to be carried are so tremendous, and the armor to guard them so thick, that the designer is obliged to cut away masts and spars coming down from all previous ideals of naval use to that of a steam engine and a floating gun carriage. No doubt when seagoing people hear that the Devastation has a double bottom, with four feet six inches of intervening space, and that to fit her out 5,628 tons of dead weight will be put into her, they will applaud the recent change. With vessels so light below and heavy above there is, in good sooth, every need for precaution; but having no masts with the newly added topsid, this monitor will doubtless prove a fairly secure and certainly most commanding vessel.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Statement of Messrs. Jackson and Lilly.

Messrs. Robert Jackson and Horace Lilly, arrested on Friday night for conspiracy, will have a hearing before the Mayor at ten o'clock this morning. This case has excited much attention among working men, and the result of the hearing will be looked for with interest. We yesterday had a call from the young men who make a very plain statement in regard to their arrest. They were employed by Messrs. Mansfield & Fitzsimmons, brass furnishers, No. 13 Second avenue, as journeymen receiving fifteen dollars per week each. On Thursday they demanded one dollar per week more wages, but were refused. On Friday an information was made by Mr. Mansfield, charging Jackson ann Lilly with conspiracy to entice away the hands and injure the business of the firm. The young men were arrested at ten o'clock at night, and, being strangers here, were unable to give bail until Saturday morning, when Mr. Bailey gave bond for their appearance. When the circumstances connected with their arrest became known they were waited on by many persons, and could have given any amount of bail demanded. They disclaim any desire or intention (much less attempt) to induce the hands of the firm to leave. On the other hand, they expect to prove by Mr. Bell, one of the journeymen employed, that they advised him not to leave—Lilly making the remark that he had better stay, as he had a good situation, and that he never would advise any man to give up a good place. They allege that Mansfield was advised not to make the information, as it would be difficult to sustain it, but he insisted on having the men arrested. They hope to make out such a case at the hearing to-day, as will lead to their discharge; but, should they be held for trial, they are confident of an acquittal, and then they will try their hands at law. This is their statement. The prosecution may show a different state of facts to-day.

PITTSBURGH ENTERPRISE.

The Altoona Water Works to be Erected by a Pittsburgh Firm.

By the first of next January, as will be seen from a perusal of the following facts, the thrifty town or city of Altoona, lying at the eastern base of the Allegheny Mountains, will be furnished an ample supply of the deliciously cool mountain water, which is to be conveyed from the springs in the vicinity of Kittanning Point, a distance of five and a quarter miles. Messrs. William Smith & Co., proprietors of the National Pipe Foundry, situated in the Twelfth ward, of this city, and which is the largest works of the kind on the Continent, have received the contract for the erection of the works, which will be very simple, consisting merely of 12-inch pipes, laid from the ravine at the "horseshoe," or Kittanning Point to Altoona. Three large springs in this ravine will form one general reservoir and with this the pipes will be connected, the elevation above the city of Altoona being sufficient to insure a full flow of water constantly. The pipes will follow the mountain range, keeping by the railroad at times and again leaving it for a more convenient place of resting. The contractors agree to complete the work by December 31st, and in order to accomplish the same will begin work immediately. The enterprise will cost the authorities of Altoona, the sum of $150,000, but this is not much when the extent of the improvement is considered.

Iron Works for Lease.

In another column will be found an advertisement offering for lease the Airdrie Iron Works, located on Green river, Kentucky, which seems to present a very favorable opportunity for capitalists. The works were nearly new before the war, and have not been in operation since 1861. The property includes 17,000 acres of iron and coal lands, and is surrounded by railroads in course of construction and partly completed. There is direct railway communication with Louisville, by the Elizabethtown and Paducah road. The works, with the privilege of the raw materials to feed them, will by given for thirty-four years, free of rent, or royalty, to responsible parties who will furnish the capital to carry them on, for an equal share of the profits. Valuable beds of coal, on the same lands, will also be let on liberal terms. Those having experience in the business, and the requisite capital to invest, will find these offers worthy their careful consideration. Further information can be had by addressing General D. C. Buell, Paradise, Muhlenberg county, Kentucky.

The Strike at Connellsville.

Nearly a car load of miners went up on the Connellsville Railroad on Saturday afternoon, to supply the place of the "strikers." Sheriff Walker, of Fayette county, has promised assistance should trouble arise between the strikers and the new men. There is an evident determination on the part of the owners of the mines, and the manufacturers and consumers of coal to resist the strike, and there is no doubt that the spirit of the resolution adopted on Thursday, and published in the COMMERCIAL of Friday, will be rigidly carried out. The strikers should, therefore, resume work or be careful not to interfere with the new men put to work.

The Open Air Meetings.

The time is approaching when our Methodist Episcopal friends hold their series of open air meetings. Already preparations have begun on the Tarentum grounds, which are so well known to almost every family connected with the denomination in this vicinity. The meeting this year will commence on Wednesday, the 16th instant, but many families are arranging to go up a week or ten days in advance of that time. Substantial frame cottages are being erected and neatly fitted up by some of the visitors, the preaching tent is being enlarged, a new pulpit has been built, and other improvements have been made. The meeting promises to be more largely attended than usual.

Smith Zouaves.

The Smith Zouaves, a new military organization, named in honor of our friend Roland H. Smith, Esq., and recruited of young men residing in the outer wards, will hold a grand military and civic pic-nic, at Friendship Grove, on August 31st. These grounds, which are owned by Dr. Gross, are the shadiest and most beautiful hereabouts and a most delightful excursion and pic-nic is anticipated. It is expected a large portion of the military of this vicinity will participate in the festivities and also that Governor Geary will be present.

Base Ball.

The "Fly-Dodgers," of Brown's Station, beat the Keystone nine of Saltzburg, at Hazelwood, on Saturday afternoon, the score standing, Fly-Dodgers 32; Keystone 31. The former club did not have a catcher who could stop McTighe's balls, else the game would have resulted in a more complete victory for the "Fly-Dodgers."

THE HALIFAX REGATTA.

Two Nova Scotian, one English and one American Crew to Enter for the Championship of the World.

A Halifax letter says there will be only two Nova Scotia crews entered for the four oared gig race for the championship of the world, which is to take place in Halifax harbor on the 30th of the present month. They are known as the Halifax and Tangier crews. The former have been practicing all summer over the course to be rowed in the race, and the latter crew, which is composed of able men from Tangier, on the Atlantic coast, sixty miles east of Halifax, arrived at Halifax July 24th, and at once went into training. Their training gig, built by Charley Elliott, of Greenpoint, New York, arrived next day. The letter in question concludes as follows:

"These two Nova Scotian crews, the St. John's, N. B., crew, and the *Tyne*, England, crew are all we yet know of for certain as competitors in the great gig race, although we hear what seem to be well-authenticated rumors of others coming from the United States. They have an engagement first to row a match against the 'Paris crew,' of St. John, New Brunswick. That is to come off now in a few days' time on the waters of the Kennebecasis, a lake-like tributary of the St. Johns river, and a few miles distant from the city of the same name. When that is over the Tyne boys will resume practice at Halifax for the world's gig race."

THE "EXCHANGE BROKER" SWINDLE

Another Pittsburgher Victimized.

Some weeks ago we stated how a German resident of this city had been swindled by a sharper in New York, claiming to be an exchange broker. Now we have an account of a similar fraud, thus detailed in a New York paper:

John Godfrey, a Scotchman, came from Pittsburgh, last June, with the intention of sailing from this port to his native land. While boarding for a few days at a house kept by Charles Hanahan, in Watts street, he was taken to the broker's office of John McCarron, to exchange his currency for English coin. Godfrey gave the broker $160 and received in return a bag, which he was told held sovereigns equal in value to the American currency. He sailed for Scotland, and, on opening the bag in Glasgow, found twenty-six sovereigns and a few small silver coins, worth $151. He immediately returned to this country, and going to the office of the broker, reproached him for his dishonesty. Mr. Carron told him that he would not return him the entire amount of money, but would make him a present of $150 if he would leave the city. He accepted the money, and told Capt. Thorne, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, how he had been swindled. McCarron reluctantly returned the money and was discharged from custody.

TARENTUM, PA.

Match Game of Base Ball.

A match game of base ball, between the Ottawas, of this place, and the Senecas, of Freeport, came off at the latter place on Friday last, and as before the Ottawas came off victorious by a score of 51 to 45. The game was won under difficulties, it seems, the Seneccas having torn away the back stop, the umpire having sided with them, and the ground covered with stubbles, which, as every one conversant with the game knows, furnishes a poor field for good playing. The Ottawas' batting was a feature of the game. Following is the score by

INNINGS:	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
Ottawas........	11	3	2	1	1	6	16	0	11	—51
Seneccas........	2	2	11	4	12	2	2	5	2	—42

DROWNED.

Charles J. Zweidinger Drowned at Six Mile Ferry.

Charles John Zweidinger, aged fourteen years, son of Mr. Zweidinger, music dealer, on Smithfield street, was accidentally drowned at Six Mile Ferry, Saturday evening while bathing. Young Zweidinger had accompanied his mother and sisters to McKeesport, on a visit to friends, and Saturday evening, in company with several boys about his own age, went to Six Mile Ferry to bathe. After divesting himself of his clothing he jumped in the river from a barge and "sunk to rise no more." The body was recovered about eleven o'clock Saturday night, and Coroner West held an inquest on it yesterday morning, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THIRTY-ONE inebriates answered at the roll call of the Mayor's levee on Sunday morning.

A HANDSOME drinking fountain is to be placed in front of the Postoffice, on Fifth avenue. Work on it has already commenced.

BRIDGET FLINN, charged on oath of Anna Casey before Alderman Strain with larceny, was committed to jail for a hearing.

PAT. CONNELL, charged before Alderman O'Donnell on oath of Andrew Conlon with the larceny of $36, was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

DURING July four hundred and forty-three prescriptions were issued to the poor, free of charge, from the dispensary department of the Homœpathic Hospital on Second avenue.

FRANCIS KILRAIN, an aged vagrant, was sent to the Work House on Saturday, by Mayor Brush, for sixty days. The Work House authorities refused to receive him on account of his being old and infirm and returned him, when the Mayor released him.

IN the United States District Court, Saturday, District Attorney Swoope filed an information for forfeiture against a cask of liquor claimed by C. L. Keim, which was seized because there was no stamp or brand on it.

IN the Bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court, Saturday, Messrs. Claxton & Co., of Philadelphia, presented a petition asking that A. James Weise, of Williamsport, be declared a bankrupt. The usual rules were granted.

JOHN ROTRUCH was sent to the Workhouse sixty days for vagrancy on Saturday. Edward Magann and Michael Reardon got thirty days each on the same charge, and Michael Williams twenty days for disorderly conduct.

MATTHEW WEIS, a barkeeper at Saley's tavern, was arrested Saturday and taken before Alderman McMasters on a charge of assault and battery on oath of James Logan, Sr., who alleges that Weis kicked him out of the tavern without cause or provocation. Weis was held for a hearing.

ROBERT RITCHMAN was arraigned before Mayor Brush on Sunday morning for abusing one of the officers who had undertaken to arrest him for disorderly conduct. The Mayor, on hearing the facts adjudged him gently and imposed a fine of $50 and costs, which was paid.

THE case of Edward Magann, noted elsewhere, is a pitiable one. He lived in a court off Liberty street, and, not paying his rent, was turned out of doors by the landlord. The wife and children laid around for three or four days, and when noticed the children were crying for food. They were sent to the Poorhouse and the father to the Workhouse.

IN the Court of Quarter Sessions Saturday, Judge Stowe issued an order directing the removal of Frank McCracken and Mary Gonnell from the Dixmont hospital to the county poor house, it appearing that they had well nigh recovered from their fits of insanity.

MR. WM. H. DEVORE, who was one of the traveling Sir Knights, has returned home. He separated from his brother Knights in London, and after visiting Paris and other points returned. He enjoyed his trip well, and returns in excellent health. His friends are giving him a warm welcome home.

THE Nicolson blocks on Fifth avenue, removed for the purpose of making connection with the water main for the new drinking fountain, show a wear of about half an inch. This is not an unfavorable showing, considering the amount of travel and the length of time the pavement has been down.

IN the Court of Common Pleas Saturday the petition of Mrs. Mary M. Shaner, asking for a divorce from her husband, Leonard Shaner, was presented. It appears from the petition that the parties were married on the 22d of July, 1868. On the 1st of August, 1869, the husband, it is alleged, deserted his wife and has persisted in the desertion since then—a period of over two years. The Court awarded a subpœna.

MRS. CHADWICK, residing near McKeesport, made information before Alderman McMasters, Saturday, against her husband, John Chadwick, for surety of the peace. She alleges that he tied her to a bed-post last week and kept her in confinement without anything to eat or drink for four days and threatened to kill her. He was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at court.

IN the Court of Common Pleas Saturday, a petition from the Commissioners of the West End avenue improvement was presented, asking that the appraisers and referees be appointed to appraise the value of the property of the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike Company, and to fix the terms of purchase. The Court appointed Robert Swan, John T. Stockdale, David M. Evans, Robert Clugston and Hamilton Shephard.

JAMES KINLAN and Patrick McClory, young men, and six boys, whose names it is not necessary to mention, were before His Honor on Saturday morning for throwing stones and bottles through the windows of the saloon of C. Wolters on Sixth avenue. Kinlan was sent to the Work House for twenty days, McClory paid ten dollars and costs, and the boys were fined five dollars and costs each, which was paid.

Two thieves entered the grocery store of Messrs. A. C. Seifferth & Co., corner of Erin street and Center avenue, Friday night, and began rummaging about. They either did not know, or knowing did not seem to care, that Mr. Seifferth lay asleep on the counter. In opening the drawer an alarm bell was sounded, and Mr. Seifferth was soon on his feet. He saw one man pass out, and caught the other just as he was going through the door. He could not hold him, however, and he escaped. He had his face blackened to look like a negro, but Mr. Seifferth detected the disguise. Several other robberies have been committed in the same vicinity recently, all, no doubt, by the same individuals.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Beamer, the liberal, untiring and energetic lessee and manager of the Fifth Avenue Opera House has just returned from the East, having been absent three weeks organizing a stock company and effecting engagements with the leading star actors. The work of renovating, repairing, refitting and refurnishing the building has been going on for several days and is still in progress, and will be completed by the 21st inst., at which time the season commences. Mr. Beamer has succeeded in procuring a first class company, and proposes to open the season with old English comedy and run through them before playing any star engagements, so that the public will have an opportunity of judging of the merits of his company.

The following is a list of the names of the company among which there will be found several old favorites: L. H. Everett, Acting Stage Manager; George H. Metkiff, Leading Heavy; H. U. Mitchell, Juvenile and Light Comedy; Welsh Edwards, Old Man and Character; Henry Hotto, Low Comedian; Frederick G. Maynard, Walking Gents and Fop; James M. Charles, Second Comedy and Character; William Lloyd, Responsible Business; Edwin F. Gilbert, Second Heavier Responsible; Daniel E. Townsend, Second Old Man and Character; Charles Downs, General Utility; E. F. Harton, General Utility; M. H. Carter, General Utility; Z. Naylor, Prompter; Mrs. Meek, Leading Lady; Lizzie Edwards, Juvenile and Light Comedy; Nellie Jones, Walking Lady; Fannie Cramer, Soubrette; Nellie Sandford, Second Chambermaid; Mrs. M. A. Berrell, Old Woman; Mrs. Naylor, Second Old Woman; Miss A. Collene, Utility; Miss M. Carland, Utility; Miss Carrie Parton, Utility; Louis Gumpert, Leader of Orchestra; William Wood, Stage Carpenter; Charles Wood, Machinist; Plaisted & Hoyt, Scenic Artists; James F. Rourke, Property Man; W. A. Lore, Treasurer.

Mr. Beamer has effected engagements with the following list of stars, and intends to give his patrons a season of the legitimate drama, equal, if not superior, to that of any other place of amusement in the country.

O. D. Byron; "Little Nell;" John Collins; Johnny Campbell; "The Three Hunchbacks," combination; Chapman Sisters; E. T. Stetson; Albert Aiken, combination; Leffingwell; Nell Warner; J. K. Emmet; Ed. Eddy; Joe Murphy; Miss Jane Coombs, combination; Lydia Thompson, combination; Johnny Thompson; Charles Mathews.

BURNELL'S MUSEUM.—Major Burnell, having recently returned from the East, will present to the patrons of the Museum many curiosities during the coming season. On the occasion of the reappearance of Col. R. Goshan, this week, no doubt the Museum will be crowded to its utmost capacity. Col. Goshan is eight feet high, and weighs over six hundred pounds. An hour or two cannot be more pleasantly or profitably spent than at the Museum. Fail not to pay a visit whenever an opportunity shall occur.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE residence of Mr. Meyers, corner Allegheny and Ohio avenues, was entered by burglars some time during Saturday night, and a considerable quantity of silverware and other articles stolen. So far there is no clue to the thief.

ON Saturday night, a stabbing affray occurred on Hemlock, near James street, in which William Nelson received a severe cut in the shoulder. Mr. Nelson was visiting one of his friends who resides on Hemlock street, and about nine o'clock a difficulty occurred between him and Amos Crawford, when the latter drew out a knife and stabbed Nelson in the right shoulder, inflicting a wound about four inches in length and half an inch in depth. An information for felonious assault and battery has been made against Crawford before the Mayor, and a warrant issued for his arrest.

A MAN named David Lighthill, while walking along the track of the Fort Wayne Railroad, yesterday afternoon, slipped, when his foot became fastened in some manner in the ties, and in attempting to extricate himself sprained his ankle. He was removed to his home on Rebecca street, when he dispatched a messenger to the Mayor, requesting His Honor to loan him his crutches. The request was of course cheerfully complied with, and Mr. Lighthill expects that he will be able to use them to-day. This is the fifteenth time the Mayor has been called upon for the crutches, and they appear none the worse for the wear and tear, but look as if they can still render effectual aid to as many more persons.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. WAKEHAM, principal of the select school for boys on Federal street, in the second story of the Allegheny Savings Bank, had his watch, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, stolen yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wakeham had gone into the wash-room in the rear part of the building, and left his coat and vest, containing his watch, in the school room. When he returned he discovered that his watch was missing. He at once suspected Charles Stinson, a colored man, of the theft, who is employed as janitor of the building, and who has a key leading into the school room. Mr. Wakefield at once proceeded to the Mayor's office and notified the Mayor of the occurrence, who dispatched an officer to arrest the negro. He is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

PATRICK MURPHY was brought before Justice Krehan upon a charge of larceny; adjudged guilty and sent to the workhouse for ninety days.

HENRY PARKER, an old vagrant, received a sentence of ten days in jail from Justice Krehan on Saturday.

MISS JULIA QUIER, sister to Wilson G. Quier, conductor on the Birmingham Passenger Railway, who recently died of small pox, expired from the same disease, it is stated, on Friday night.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SCROLL SAWYERS IMMEDIATELY at the Bedstead Factory of M. SEIBERT & CO., 157 Grant street.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BY A Wholesale Grocery House in Philadelphia, an experienced Salesman with an established trade. None but a first class man, with best reference, need apply. Address Chocolate, at this office. MWF

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS Blacksmith and Horse Shoer. Apply to C. A. W. JAQUETT, Superintendent Wood Paving Mill, foot of Forty-eighth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—CARRIAGE BLACKSMITHS—Two first-class workmen can obtain steady employment by applying immediately at Shaffer's Carriage Bazaar, Diamond street.

WANTED—BOY—A STOUT BOY TO learn the Grocery Business; one from the country preferred, who can give best of reference. PAUL & GIBSON, 277 Penn street.

WANTED—ROLLING MILL CLERKS—To send their address to the Iron Workers' Labor Exchange, No. 104 Fifth avenue, and get by return mail a copy of the Rolling Mill Pay Day Calculator. Price 10 cents. Address C. A. BURROWS, Secretary and Notary Public.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property.
MWF THOS. K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A MARRIED Man, as Gardener and Driver. Good reference. Apply at 327 (old number) Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—A NUMBER OF first-class Men to act as Traveling Agents for the "New" Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, just now ready to be offered to the public. After many years experience, we pronounce the "New" Wheeler & Wilson a "perfect" Machine, and "far ahead" of anything yet introduced. Horse, Wagon and Outfit furnished. Apply at the office, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. WM. SUMNER & CO. MWF

PERSONAL.

NATURAL GAS—PERSONS WHO WISH to start a Gas Company to introduce Natural or Artificial Gas in any city or town in Pennsylvania that is not already lighted, can obtain valuable chartered privileges by addressing "Secretary New Light Co.," care of Box 58, Harrisburg, Penna.

FOR RENT.

255. FOR RENT—A GOOD STABLE and Carriage House. Entrance from Ninth street. Apply at 255 Penn street, or by note to J. R. NEWELL, Wilkinsburg.

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DOBSON'S NO. 2 LIGHTNING Scroll Saw, makes 1,200 revolutions per minute. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price $110. M. B. COCHRAN, Sole Agent, 143 Liberty street. tf

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE Railroad Stock—600 shares of the Stock of this flourishing Railroad Company, on hand and for sale. It is regarded at present prices as a good speculation. JAMES W. KENNEDY, 80 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

NOTICES.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Stockholders of the FEDERAL STREET AND PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER RAILWAY CO. will meet at the Company's new Station House, north end of the road, on MONDAY EVENING, August 7th, at 7½ o'clock, to elect a President and Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them. By order of Board.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Secretary.

☞ PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.—NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 358 Penn street, on TUESDAY, August 15, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. JAS. H. MURDOCK, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 31, 1871.

☞ OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS—Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 24 of the Turtle Creek Division Construction Bonds of this Company, due August 1st next, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation and delivery at the Treasurer's office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh.
J. H. PAGE, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1871. FMW

☞ NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an Election for Nine Directors of the ENTERPRISE SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Beaver and Ohio avenue, Allegheny, on MONDAY, August 7th, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE Directors of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., payable forthwith at the Office of the Company, No. 251 Liberty street.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, August 5, 1871.

☞ CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER—DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after August 15th. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Co., 26 Exchange Place. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th inst., and reopened on the 16th.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
Cleveland, August 3, 1871.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the ENTERPRISE SAVINGS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of Government tax on the Capital Stock paid up to July 1st, 1871, payable on and after 12th inst.
Allegheny, July 31, 1871.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the next General Assembly of Pennsylvania for the Charter of a Bank of Discount and Deposit, to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, under the corporate name of the REAL ESTATE DEPOSIT BANK, with a capital of $200,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $600,000. F

W. S. Haven & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

WORDEN & HYATT'S VIOLET INK,
FRENCH COPYING INK,
ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID,
OFFICE BASKETS,
GOLD PENS,
PRINTING, BINDING
AND STATIONERY.

Corner Wood Street and Third Avenue.

The Airdrie Iron Works

FOR LEASE.

They consist of an Iron-plated Hot Blast Furnace and Machinery of the capacity of 20 tons a day, and can be started in sixty days. Sixty thousand tons of Roasted Black Band Ore and some Coke are on the ground, and the raw materials are near at hand. The Works (then new) have not been in operation since before the war. They stand on the banks of Green river, which has slack water navigation. The Property includes some 17,000 Acres of Iron and Coal Lands, and is situated in the midst of Railroads in course of construction and partly just completed which will afford direct access to various important points. The Elizabethtown and Paducah road, just finished to Louisville, crosses Green river three miles below the Works. The Ores are believed to be excellent for making Steel. The Works, with the privilege of the raw materials to feed them, will be given for thirty-four years, free of rent or royalty, to responsible parties who will furnish the capital to carry them on for an equal share of the profits.

Valuable beds of Coal on the same lands will also be let on liberal terms. Some of them are now being worked, and have an established reputation in the market.

Call upon or address

Gen. D. C. BUELL.
At Airdrie Postoffice, Paradise, Muhlenburg county, Ky.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturers' Directory.

☞ JOSEPH LIEBLER, PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY, NO. 105 WOOD STREET, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Premium Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c. Orders solicited.

☞ SATLER & CO., CORNER OF PIKE AND THIRTEENTH STREETS, Manufacturers of [illegible] Pump and Dealers in Steam and Gas Fitting. Orders solicited.

☞ FRICKE & WELSH, COR. CEDAR AND LIBERTY AVENUE. Manufacturers of [illegible] Lightning Rod [illegible] Point. Patent Right to Territory for sale.

☞ ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET, Manufacturers of [illegible] Air Engines, [illegible] all kinds of Machinery. [illegible]

☞ A. GARRISON & CO., 209 [illegible] Manufacturers of Chilled and Sand Rolls, [illegible] Haskin's Patent [illegible] Castings of every description.

☞ TOTTEN & CO., CORNER TWENTY-FOURTH AND RAILROAD STREETS, [illegible] Furnace Engines, Chilled Rolls, [illegible] Iron House Fronts and Window Heads.

☞ CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO., PITTSBURGH, Manufacturers of Bridge Iron, [illegible] Solid Rolled [illegible] Angles, Plates, Post Iron, Splice Bars, &c.

☞ COLEMAN, RAHM & CO., SIXTEENTH STREET AND ALLEGHENY RIVER, Manufacturers of Cut Nails, Spikes, [illegible] Plow Steel, [illegible] Springs and Axles.

☞ CARROLL & SNYDER, COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STS., Manufacturers of Tubular [illegible] Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers, [illegible] Stills, Oil Tanks, [illegible]

☞ ROBSON, CAMPBELL & CO., SECOND AVENUE, NEAR LOCK NO. 1, Manufacturers of Chain Cables, Crane Chains, Boat Chains, Drill Chains, Trace Chains and Chains of every description.

☞ HUGH M. BOLE & CO., CORNER OF POINT ALLEY AND DUQUESNE WAY, Manufacturers of Steamboat Engines and Machinery, Steam Engines for Mills, and Foundry Castings.

☞ LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, 91 and 92 WATER STREET, Manufacturers of Merchant Iron [illegible] Plow, Machine [illegible] Nuts, Washers, [illegible]

☞ BOLLMAN, KILGORE & CO., 367 LIBERTY STREET, Manufacturers of the Eclipse Sectional Circulating Steam Generators, most perfect [illegible] thousand horse [illegible]

☞ SMITH & DAWSON, NO. 5 MONONGAHELA HOUSE, Manufacturers of Light [illegible] Mixing Machinery in general. Works at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa.

☞ PORTER, BELL & CO., 98 WATER STREET, Manufacturers of Light Locomotives, [illegible] Tram-Ways, [illegible] and Coal or Ore Mines.

☞ ANDERSON & WOODS, COR. ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturers of Best Refined Cast Steel, [illegible] every description [illegible] Spring Steel.

☞ HUSSEY, WELLS & CO., COR. PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STS., Ninth Ward, Manufacturers of all descriptions of Cast Steel.

☞ SINGER, NIMICK & CO., 93 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS., Manufacturers of [illegible] man Plow Steel, [illegible] Springs and Steel [illegible]

☞ PARK, BROTHER & CO., COR. RAILROAD, THIRTY-FIRST AND [illegible] Manufacturers of [illegible] tions of Steel.

☞ BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO., CORNER LIBERTY AND TWENTY-FOURTH STREETS, Manufacturers of superior warranted Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls and Pinions.

☞ WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS, NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST AVENUE, [illegible] for Roofing or Siding [illegible]

☞ LYON, SHORB & CO., 121 WATER STREET, Manufacturers of [illegible] Iron, Sheet Iron, [illegible]

☞ BISSELL & CO., 235 LIBERTY STREET, Manufacturers of Grates, Cooking Ranges, [illegible] Stoves, Summer Fronts, [illegible] Oven Doors, &c.

☞ GRAFF, HUGUS & CO., 206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET, Manufacturers of [illegible] Boston Range, [illegible] Fenders, Fire Grates, &c.

☞ D. DE HAVEN & SONS, NO. 22 WOOD STREET, Manufacturers of the Duquesne Cook Stove. [illegible] Bake and Roast [illegible] before purchasing.

☞ NOVELTY WORKS, CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND GRANT STREET, Manufacturers of [illegible] Counter Scales, [illegible] Mills, Malleable [illegible]

☞ FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE, Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

☞ KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO., TWENTY-NINTH AND [illegible] STREETS, Manufacturers of Iron and Wooden Bridges, Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.

☞ HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, [illegible] STREET, Manufacturers of [illegible] Emerson's Inserted Tooth Saws. [illegible] street, near Fifth avenue.

☞ WORKMAN & DAVIS, NO. 79 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, Manufacturers of Fine Carriages, Buggies, &c. Factory, 42, 44, 48 and 49 Beaver street.

☞ KIRK & BRO., NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY, Manufacturers of Hard Wood Lumber, [illegible] Beech, &c.; [illegible] Shingles.

☞ E. & M. BOLLMAN, MANUFACTURERS Improved French Wine Vinegar. T. K. Wilson, corner of Liberty street and Sixth avenue.

☞ BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., 167 SMITHFIELD STREET, Manufacturers of [illegible] Rubber Hose, [illegible] Whistles; all kinds [illegible]

☞ STAR FIRE BRICK CO., CORNER RAILROAD AND TWENTY-SECOND STREETS, [illegible] for Rolling Mills, [illegible] Stove Lining and Fire Box Arches a specialty.

☞ J. H. JOHNSTON, NO. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, Manufacturer of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Caps, Shot Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, [illegible]

☞ BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., 21 AND 23 WOOD STREET, Manufacturers of Flint Glass. Factory, Bingham street, Birmingham.

☞ WM. M'CULLY & CO., 18 AND 20 WOOD STREET, Manufacturers of Window Glass and Druggists' Glassware; also, Wine, Porter and Mineral Water Bottles; Fruit Jars, [illegible] the Cork, Tin Top Jars.

☞ CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 WYLIE AVENUE, Manufacturers of Abel's Prize Medal Vegetable Hair Oils, [illegible] superior article [illegible] fumery; also, Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

☞ JAMES H. AIKEN, 74 FIFTH AVENUE, Manufacturer of Aiken's Perfect Fitting Shirts. [illegible] application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock.

☞ LEMON & WEISE, NO. 118 FOURTH AVENUE, Manufacturers of [illegible] lor, Chamber [illegible] Perry's Patent [illegible]

☞ JAMES IRWIN & CO., NO. 15 MARKET STREET, Manufacturers of Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid, Nitric Acid and Aqua Ammonia.

☞ JOHN M. COOPER, NO. 882 PENN STREET, Manufacturer of Steam Pumps.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE

Newark Rolling Mill.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court for the county of Licking, Ohio, and under the provisions of the statute regulating [illegible] for creditors, [illegible] door of the Court House in Newark, Licking county, Ohio, on

Saturday, the 26th day of August, A. D. 1871,

At 2 o'clock [illegible] NEWARK ROLLING MILL, [illegible] Buildings, Machinery, Fixtures, Tools, Implements, Tracks, Track Scales, [illegible] except such [illegible] Appraisers [illegible] sold consists [illegible] dredth Acres [illegible] contiguous [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] of the Ohio [illegible] a Rail and [illegible] chinery. [illegible] desirable [illegible] Railroad [illegible] celebrated [illegible] give advan[illegible] nace to be [illegible] 000, now a[illegible]
TERMS [illegible] der in two [illegible] months from [illegible] curity as [illegible]
The sale [illegible] by the Newark Rolling Mill Company.

J BUCKINGHAM, Assignee.
Dated Newark, O., July 28, 1871. MW

GEO. H. STOVER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WOOD and IRON WORKING MACHINERY
Of Every Description.
LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c.
Warehouse, 75 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ASTHMA.

CIGARS De JOY, recommended by the Medical Profession. A certain relief in the worst cases of Asthma and all Spasmodic Affections of the Respiratory Organs, and a cure effected when used in time. Imported and sold only by

Simon Johnston,

Corner of Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Sole Agent for the United States.
ALSO AGENT FOR
PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON PREPARATIONS, SARG'S SOAP, &c.

The Daily Commercial.
MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

AN election occurs in Montana Territory to-day, for a delegate to the Forty-second Congress. The vote at the last election was 5,605 Democratic, to 3,745 Republican. The defeat of the late delegate for renomination has caused considerable dissatisfaction and dissension in the Democratic ranks, and may possibly lead to the election of the Republican candidate.

THOSE who had hoped that the epoch of Mexican revolutions had terminated, and that the country was about to enter on a new era of tranquility and material improvement, are, we fear, doomed to disappointment. Our dispatches state that the Deputation of Congress for counting the Electoral vote, has performed that duty and reported that neither of the three candidates has received a majority of the votes cast, as required by the Constitution. This throws the election into Congress, and may quite possibly ultimately rekindle the embers of civil war, since each party appears determined to push the contest to the last extremity.

WE notice that the Democratic press claim as a party victory the recent municipal election in Charleston, South Carolina, and professes to regard it as the forerunner of a similar triumph throughout the State. The fact is that it is in no sense a party victory. The contest was purely and simply local, the candidates upon the Citizen's ticket being selected from both political parties, and representing both races. It was in no sense a dispute between Republicans and Democrats, but a coalition of both parties for the purpose of electing honest and efficient municipal officers, and was supported by the Republican journal of that city as warmly as by the Democratic papers.

PIECEMEAL by piecemeal the true facts connected with the fall of the French Empire come to light. A new chapter of this secret history has just been made public, by which it appears that the Emperor of Russia addressed a dispatch to the Empress EUGENIE, immediately after the surrender of NAPOLEON at Sedan, offering to intervene on the basis of the integrity of the French territory, at the same time notifying the King of Prussia that the peace of Europe would be endangered by the disintegration of France. Before the Empress had time to reply, however, the Republic was proclaimed, whereupon the Czar withdrew his proffered intervention and informed Kaiser WILLIAM that Russia would remain neutral. It seems that JULES FAVRE and his colleagues of the Government of September were fully aware of the existence of the dispatch, but for prudential reasons it was by them suppressed. Its publication is apparently made by authority of the ex-Emperor, and may quite possibly lead to other interesting revelations.

THE State election in Kentucky takes place to-day. The campaign has been conducted on both sides with great vigor and earnestness, the candidates for Governor traveling through the State together and speaking from the same stump, while a very large number of public joint debates have taken place between others of the contesting nominees, and various representative orators of the two parties. The election of the Republican ticket is not to be expected, the odds against it having been too great; but that the Democratic majority will be reduced considerably below what it has been for many years, and that a respectable minority of county officers and members of the Legislature will be elected by the Republicans is confidently looked for. So far as can be estimated on the basis of the reports received from the several State organizations, the Republican vote will reach from seventy-five to eighty thousand, which will be an increase of some forty per cent. on the last vote, at which the negroes first exercised the franchise. This will be a decided triumph, and cannot fail to crystallize the party into a coherent and courageous organization, which by reason of its strength and union will not only command the respect of its adversary in the future, but will also well prepare it for entering on the Presidential campaign with reasonable anticipations of success. Ten years ago the State cast but 1,364 votes for LINCOLN, out of a total vote of 96,216. Four years later the vote decreased to 92,087, of which LINCOLN received 27,776. In 1868 the vote stood 39,566 for GRANT, and 115,889 for SEYMOUR, a Democratic majority of 76,323. In 1869 the Republican vote fell off to 24,759; but in 1870, when the negroes voted for the first time, although by no means with their full strength, the vote stood 57,261 Republican to 88,945 Democratic. It is estimated that the Republican ticket will get GRANT's full vote, reinforced by an accession of some ten or fifteen thousand from Democratic recruits. The whole number of negro votes is about 45,000, and of these at least 35,000 are expected to vote the Republican ticket. Altogether, considering the overwhelming odds against which the Republican party has had to contend, the result of the campaign—whether General HARLAN is elected Governor or not, is certain to be of which the Republicans of Kentucky may justly be proud.

SENATOR POMEROY has the reputation of being a more reliable representative of the opinions of the administration, and a truer exponent of the principles of the President than any other member of Congress. His views upon the political situation are, therefore, matters of general interest. A correspondent of a New York journal who recently visited him at his home, writes to his paper an account of the interview, a brief synopsis of which will be found in our telegraphic columns. The Senator believes the President will be renominated, and assigns the following reasons in support of his conclusion. *First*—The advanced position taken by the Republican party, during his administration in regard to securing equal civil and political rights to all men—not yet fully established as a part of the system of our government—demands that there must be permanence until these positions are thoroughly settled. *Second*, Whatever mistakes he has committed, he has never mistaken the Republican faith, but has maintained its doctrines and vindicated its principles, even when older Republicans have faltered. *Third*, That the new census apportionment assures his nomination; since the small States, hitherto powerful in the Convention, must give place to the States of the West, which are an unit in favor of GRANT. Relative to Internal Revenue imposts, Senator POMEROY advises the taxation of the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits, malt liquors and tobacco only; while he advocates the readjustment of the tariff so that luxuries alone shall be taxed, and home production fairly protected. His views upon civil reform and the franking privilege will not meet with general approval among the more thoughtful and earnest members of the party. The object of civil reform is not to "practically emasculate every office holder," but to substitute character and competency in the place of mere partisan clamor and favoritism. Neither does the repeal or modification of the franking privilege contemplate the imposition of "a tax on knowledge," as the Senator alleges, but only the abolition of an abuse for which the people are taxed to pay. Upon the question of the public lands, his position is far more tenable. He claims that the Homestead Act of 1862, putting all the public lands before the actual settler for his choice of 160 acres, the suspension of land sales by the Government, and the abandonment of the idea of raising revenue from these sales—with grants of public lands to railroads, has stimulated emigration beyond all precedent, built cities and created States, and placed the whole West on the road to general prosperity. Unquestionably, in spite of gross abuses, the Republican land policy has upon the whole been sound and beneficent, helping alike the Government and the settlers, developing the country and augmenting its resources. As the opinions of a man known to be on the most confidential footing with the President, the utterances of Senator POMEROY will attract considerable attention.

THE unanimity with which the Republican press has denounced the corrupt practices of Tammany, reminds the *Post* of the story of the disputatious wife who went down into the river into which she had been thrown by her husband, crying "scissors," to the last gasp. It says:

> "The Radical papers have adopted the same line of argument. They have but one reply to everything that is—"New York." Point out to them the fact that Secretary Boutwell certifies that there has been more than $20,000,000 stolen by Revenue Collectors, and their only response is—"New York."

This extract reminds us of a little story, which we relate for the benefit of our neighbor. It is known that the head of a snapping turtle retains muscular motion for some time after being separated from the body. An Irishman, who had just decapitated one of these, amused himself by thrusting a stick into its mouth and witnessing its savage attempts at mischief. Some one passing by remonstrated with him, saying—"Why, Pat, the poor thing is dead." "Faith, and don't I know it," rejoined he—"but sure the creature's not sensible of it." We fear our contemporary is "not sensible of it." We have repeatedly proved that Secretary BOUTWELL has not certified "that there has been more than twenty millions of dollars stolen by Revenue Collectors." What he did was, on the 18th of February, of the present year, to furnish the House of Representatives "a statement of balances due from Collectors of Internal Revenue who are not now in office, and the total amounts of the balances so due as they appear on the books of the accounting officers of his department on the 30th day of June, 1870." We have twice explained that all Collectors of Internal Revenue are compelled by law to receipt monthly to the Assessors for the various lists of taxes turned over to them for collection, and that these accounts remain charged to the Collectors, even though they have subsequently resigned or been removed from office, until they are accounted for either by money deposited or claims returned as non-collectable, which latter sometimes embrace from one-half to two-thirds of the aggregate amount. The last official report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue puts the real cash balances against ex-Collectors at $2,768,397; every penny of which is secured to the Government by responsible bonds of more than three times this amount. The total balances remaining due from ex-Collectors appointed under the present administration is exactly $64,586, and this amount is steadily being reduced. The *Post* itself was recently compelled by its sense of justice to correct its statements so far as they referred to the late Collector of the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania. With quite as much propriety might it be charged that the amounts shown by the books of a banking institution to be due to depositors had been stolen from them, as to assert that these revenue balances have been dishonestly withheld from the Government. We are not saying that the management of these and other matters has been above criticism; but we do say that this willful suppression by the Democratic press of the real facts of the case is most disingenuous and unworthy. Furthermore, wherever comparisons are instituted between Republican and Democratic management, they are invariably found to result in favor of the former. In order, for instance, to obtain a clear understanding of the economy which characterizes each, we give the following exhibit, which speaks for itself:

DEBT OF NEW YORK CITY.

December 31, 1869	$34,407,047
April 30, 1871	84,541,186
Increase in twenty-eight months	$50,134,139

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 4, 1869	$2,525,457,259
August 1, 1871	2,283,328,858
Decrease in twenty-nine months	$242,128,401

In view of statistics like these, and of the fact that Tammany is the recognized head of the Democratic party, it is not to be wondered at that its organs should feel annoyed at these damaging comparisons. But we hope our neighbor will cease snapping at this twenty million business. What is the use of trying to be vicious after one is dead?

OUR special dispatches respecting the late election in North Carolina on the question of calling a convention to remodel the State constitution, are of the most cheering character. The indications of previous returns were that the convention had been called by a small majority. This later and more authentic information, however, furnishes strong grounds for belief that the project has been defeated by a handsome and decisive majority. This averts serious trouble—since, in view of the illegal manner in which the bill purporting to order the convention was passed, it is probable that had the popular vote been cast in favor of the convention it would have produced a conflict of jurisdiction within the State, and quite likely have led to the ultimate intervention of the Federal Government. There is no doubt that the purposes of the Democracy were revolutionary, and their whole proceedings unconstitutional; the existing State Constitution, adopted in 1868, prohibiting the calling of a Convention to change it within a period of ten years from the date of its ratification by the people and its acceptance by Congress. The defeat of the scheme at the polls is a triumph whose importance can hardly be overestimated. Had it been successful the plan would unquestionably have been followed in other Southern States, and very possibly have rendered necessary a corresponding resort to Congressional reconstruction, than which hardly anything could be more deplorable.

A DAY or two ago, in speculating upon the procuring causes of the contemplated meeting of the Emperors of Prussia and Austria, we hazarded the opinion that they would probably be found partially to refer to the extraordinary military and naval preparations which Prussia is making. In corroboration of this opinion, we observe that the *Edinburgh Review* predicts a speedy collision between Prussia and Austria, and intimates that the first shock will be felt on the line of the Russo-Austrian frontier. However this may be, it is certain that the Russians are working as zealously to strengthen their weak points, as if the enemy were at their very doors. Especially is this true of her Southern seaboard. From Kertch to Odessa, earthworks are in course of construction, guns are mounted, gunboats launched. Naval officers and sailors are flocking from every quarter to Nikolaieff, where the Russian flotilla lies and where every effort is being made to retrieve the ancient spirit of the Black Sea fleet. At Kertch itself a complete system of fortification has been constructed, mounted with guns of heavy caliber, so as completely to command the Straits of Yanikale. Whether these preparations are being made as a basis for future operations in carrying out her policy in reference to Turkey, or are simply prudent precautionary defensive measures, cannot of course be told. One thing, however, is apparent. All Europe is buckling on its fighting gear, and arming itself to the teeth, which has an ominous and threatening look, and bodes ill for the preservation of the peace of the world.

A NEW Alaska expedition, organized under the auspices of the United States coast survey, is about to set out from San Francisco. The expedition will be under the charge of Mr. W. H. Dall, who some time ago made a journey of twelve hundred miles into the heart of Alaska, and whose labors in connection with the Smithsonian Institute have given him a high place in public regard. Professor W. Harrington, of Michigan University, is his associate as astronomer. The expedition is for the purpose of correcting the existing coast lines on the charts, more particularly those of the Aleutian islands. The coast survey schooner Humboldt will be employed in the service. In addition to large collections of minerals, and every variety of specimens which are sure to be gathered, the deep-sea soundings to be made will add much to our knowledge of the lower depths of mother ocean. Professor Agassiz's new expedition will start from Boston in September next, and proceed to the Pacific *via* the Straits of Magellan. Deep-sea sounding is to be one of the main features of this expedition, and the results of the two combined will be looked forward to with deep interest by men of science. Mr. Dall will examine the coasts as far north as Cape Romanzoff. He takes with him a quantity of seeds to test in the soil of our northern territory.

THE census of Hong Kong, just taken, shows that the island has a population of 115,444, of whom 2,736 are Europeans; inclusive of the military and naval establishments, the number of Europeans and Americans at Hong Kong is 5,931, and that of the mongrel population, from Goa, Manila, the East Indies, 2,823. The total business transactions of Shanghai, the most important port for export trade in China, amounted, last year, to 319,277,316 florins. In 1869 their amount was 334,249,509 florins, and in 1868 it was 356,136,393 florins. The falling off in 1870 is, however, more the result of depreciation in the prices of imported goods than an actual decrease of business.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The wholesale poisoning at Atlantic City, although at first thought to have resulted from a spirit of revenge on the part of a discharged servant, who put arsenic in pudding, is now believed to have been caused by an ignorant cook, who, in preparing dessert, used an overdose of oil of almonds. Fortunately no deaths have occurred, and the sufferers are recovering.

The exciting cause of the death of the double children at Boston recently, was found to be a cystic abdominal tumor, weighing three pounds and six ounces. A fine plaster cast of the children was made, and will be preserved for the use of the medical fraternity of Boston. The post mortem examination developed the fact that the connection of the viscera in the two bodies took place by interjunction of the intestines just above the colon, which organ was not duplicated, but common for both infants. There was also but one uterus and one bladder, the latter being the receptacle of two different ureters. Above the colon all the organs were duplicated and perfect in each as in any well developed human being. The united children were embalmed and put into a casket containing alcohol and having facings of glass. The parents took this with them to their home in Ohio, though offered $6,000 for it by the Boston Medical Society. It is said they would not part with it for less than $10,000.

A citizen of Wisconsin has invented an automatic machine that will cut, bind and deliver grain in a bundle. The machine was tried last season on six different farms, in order to test its adaptability to rough, smooth, sidehill and level ground, and also to different lengths of grain, whether grassy, tangled or well cultivated. The result established the fact that the work could be perfectly performed, and the per cent. of failures averaged five in the hundred, the machine having cut and bound one hundred thousand bundles. This year the same machine, with improvements, has again been on trial, and the result has been highly satisfactory. It was put in operation in a field of oats of about thirty-five acres. The grain varied in height from six feet in the most fertile to ten inches in the poorest parts, and was cut and bound in bundles from the size of a man's body to the size of his arm, and in some cases mere wisps, owing to the shortness of the straw. The buts were laid as smoothly as cut across with a knife, and the percentage of failures was insignificant. Subsequently the machine was placed in a field of wheat, which it cut and bound at the rate of fourteen acres a day. The wire bands used in tying up the bundles are said to answer the purpose well, and cost only thirty cents an acre.

Icebergs are reported as very plenty in the North Atlantic this season. Two of them, each estimated to be half a mile in length, recently passed near St. John's Newfoundland. They appear like great flat, irregular mountains. Others have been encountered in the same neighborhood by ships and steamers. It used to be thought that the presence of these vast masses of ice in low latitudes had an influence upon the weather, reducing the temperature and producing fogs and rain; but scientific observers scout the idea. They say that an iceberg a mile square bears the same proportion to the Atlantic ocean that a bit of ice the size of a pea bears to a bath tub of water, and has about the same relative effect.

An American clergyman writes in one of the papers: "London has what it calls Sunday schools, but they are generally only a milder form of inquisition. The school of Dr. Cumming's church was without picture or pleasant sight, and had thirty-seven scholars. Spurgeon's school room is a sepulchre. The seats are narrow and without backs, and remind one of the Irishman's remark on a fine cemetery, that he thought it a 'very healthy place to be buried in.'"

In Cincinnati, at the Ohio Medical College, a few days since, Mrs. Annie Cochran, twenty-seven years of age, died while under the influence of chloroform. An operation was being performed upon her and was rapidly nearing completion when she came to her senses, and suffered so greatly from the pain that she insisted upon again being placed under the influence of the drug. A few more drops were spilled upon the handkerchief, and scarcely had the latter been applied to the woman's nose ere respiration ceased, and the pulse could no longer be felt beating. The process of resuscitation was on the moment entered upon, and various artificial methods to produce respiration were employed, but all to no effect.

While a jury was being impannelled in the Criminal Court at St. Louis recently, it was objected that one of the jurors, Robert Hoder, was not competent to serve, because he was not a citizen. In reply to Judge Primm, Mr. Hoder said that he took out his first naturalization papers in St. Paul eighteen years ago, and had mislaid them. He was not a voter. He kept a saloon, and was forty-eight years of age. The Judge, on hearing this expressed astonishment at his having lived in this country all that time and enjoying its advantages, but not putting himself under its authority. The Judge asked him where he was born. He said England. The Judge: "You took out English protection papers during the war?" Juror: "Yes, sir." Judge, making a gesture with his hand: "Clear out!" The rejected juror retired amidst the laughter of the spectators.

The "piano mecanique" is attracting attention in London. It appears to be a combination of the piano, the musical box and the hand organ, is played by turning a crank which causes to pass over a transverse row of pins a succession of small boards with steel studs representing the notes. Each of the boards has a rack on one side, into which a pinion gears so that, when the operator turns the handle, the board is drawn forward over the steel points, being held down to its work by the spring under the bridge. The studs in the boards impinging on the steel points, cause the hammers to strike the strings, thus producing the most elaborate and difficult compositions. Each board represents a portion only of the composition, so that as the rear end of each approaches the bridge, the operator with his left hand follows it up with another board, turning the handle continually with his right.

A recent comparison between the two best known and most readily used explosives, dynamite and compressed gun-cotton, gives the palm decidedly to the latter, as much the safest and more manageable. It is stated that while a bullet, fired at a box of dynamite, exploded it at once, the gun-cotton was simply inflamed and burned in a steady manner; and that while it is dangerous to apply a flame to dynamite, gun-cotton simply burns, occupying some time in doing so. It is well known that to secure the highest explosive effect of gun-cotton, it is necessary to set it off by means of a percussion fuse or percussion cap; and that no other treatment will do more than to cause it to burn harmlessly.

"The Centrifugal Machine," similar to that used in American sugar refineries and laundries, is now successfully used in France to extract the juice of apples and grapes for the manufacture of cider and wine. The machine is represented as acting more rapidly than the ordinary press, and extracts more juice. Thus with grapes the machine will in two hours do more work than the press in seventeen, and the juice is all of the same quality, while by the old process only the first running will make wine of the best quality, as the remainder is injured by the contact with the skins and stalks. The same results are obtained in extracting the juice from apples. The motive power necessary to drive the apparatus, it is reported, is not large, as a three-horse engine will give a thousand turns a minute to an ordinary sized machine.

The concussion of the air, it is asserted, will drive off insects that prey upon fruit trees, and will also improve the atmosphere so as to clear away the malarious vapors that produce fevers. At a recent meeting of prominent citizens of Jacksonville, Florida, a gentleman living in the vicinity stated that the blowing of the whistle of the locomotives running on a new railroad passing through his orchard had driven off the "curculio." He was led to believe that this disappearance had been caused by the shrill noise of the whistle and the jarring of the air, and to satisfy himself of the correctness of this theory he placed two pounds of powder in the hollow of a live oak stump in the immediate vicinity of peach and plum trees which the "curculio" threatened to destroy entirely. The powder was fired off on a calm night, and all the insects, it is stated, disappeared at once, and the trees and vines subsequently exhibited a marvelous growth.

Shrinkage of Grain on Railways.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says "the movement of grain from the West to the east by rail seems likely to receive a serious check; in fact, whenever it can abandon railroads for water ways it will probably do so. If such an abandonment occurs, railway companies will have none to blame but themselves. While earnestly soliciting for grain freights, they have handled them and transported them with culpable carelessness, inflicting shortages upon their patrons altogether too heavy to bear."

It seems that the grain brokers of St. Louis have received complaints from parties in the East of unusual shortages in the grain shipped to them, and the publication of the circumstance has revealed the fact that like complaints are being made all over the country, resulting, the *Democrat* says, "more from the wilful disregard of just obligations on the part of the railroad companies than from any other cause." The latest record of shortages, as reported by the St. Louis Commission merchants, is given as follows:

On a shipment of 20 cars of corn to Providence by one merchant, the corn having been carefully weighed at St. Louis, there were *two hundred and fifty-eight bushels short* upon its arrival. Upon a shipment of 10 cars to Boston by another merchant, there were *one hundred and fifty bushels short* upon its arrival—a still larger percentage. Upon a shipment of five cars of corn to Providence by another merchant there were seventy-five bushels short, and upon a shipment of 44 cars of corn to Baltimore by another firm there were *seven hundred bushels* short upon arrival.

By all methods of transporting grain, a certain per cent. of shrinkage will ensue. The usual maximum by river is three bushels per thousand, and five bushels per thousand would not, perhaps, be grumbled at by rail. But when the shortages rise to the per cent. above indicated, the *Democrat* thinks the most perfect patience, long suffering and good humor fails, and the "reason why" is peremptorily demanded.

THE Sunday observance controversy in Cincinnati has now received another element of agitation, the Jewish residents of that city having petitioned the Common Council to pass a law that no house selling spirituous liquors, wine, beer, lager, or such other intoxicating beverage, shall be open on Saturday, and no person or persons shall be permitted to enter said houses on Saturday by side doors or otherwise; that no theaters or other places of amusement shall be open from Friday evening to Saturday evening; and that during the same time no coaches, omnibuses, wagons, or other vehicles shall be allowed in the streets—under a fine of three hundred dollars, or in default of payment imprisonment for three months. The petition concludes with requesting the Common Council to prohibit the driving of hogs through the city, as offensive to their conscience and morals.

THE story published concerning the journey of detective Pinkerton to Scotland in pursuit of the alleged Nathan murderer, William Forrester, is denied, Pinkerton himself saying that "it is an untruth from beginning to end." It is asserted moreover that Forrester is still in the United States; also, that only three thieves know where he is, and that the detectives know who they are. They are as true as steel, and no money, threat or promises can persuade them to divulge his whereabouts. It is regarded, however, as "more than probable" that within a short time Forrester will be a prisoner in New York.

THE University of Burlington, Vermont, has followed the example of the State University of Michigan, in acknowledging the right of women to equal educational advantages with men. By the action of the University last week its doors are thrown open to female students on precisely the same terms as those accorded to males, and immediate steps are to be taken by the faculty for the reception of such of the fair sex as may choose to avail themselves of the proffered advantage. This makes Burlington University the pioneer college of New England in the new movement. Several young ladies intend to apply for examination, to enter at the coming term.

PERSONAL.

Swinburne, in a recent burst of enthusiasm about the good gay poet, is reported to have said that Walt Whitman is the only man alive he would really enjoy getting drunk with, the same remark which Byron made concerning Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.

The Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has secured a sumptuous home in London, and dispenses graceful and acceptable hospitality to Americans visiting that capital. His receptions are attended by the most distinguished people in the land.

Victor Hugo's fortune is estimated at over 2,000,000 francs, and yet since the Franco-Prussian war he has had an apprehension that he might come to want, and many believe that he has grown deranged on the subject of money—in other words, that he is a money-maniac.

Ex-Senator Yates has accepted the offer of the American Literary Bureau of New York to deliver fifty lectures during the coming fall and winter, for which he is to receive $10,000.

The Crown Prince of Germany was present at Munich upon the occasion of the entry of the Bavarian troops. After the parade held by the King, the Crown Prince, in the name of the Emperor, presented to Gen. von der Tann and five officers of inferior rank the decoration of the Iron Cross of the first class. On the appearance of the King and Crown Prince at the theater there was a reference in the prologue to the hopes which the Empire placed in the Crown Prince; and the King standing up in presence of the audience, held out his right hand to the Crown Prince, when tumultuous applause filled the house.

The veteran revolutionist, Mazzini, speaking of Carl Marx, the founder of the International Society, says "he is a man of great tact, but like Proudhon, his mind is irresolute. He is domineering and jealous, and has neither strong philosophy or religious convictions. Hatred of wrong rather than love for his fellow-citizens is his ruling passion."

Senator Wilson met a cordial reception in London, where he has mingled considerably with the politicians, and was lately given a political dinner at Forster's. He has attended Spurgeon's church quite constantly, and has been of great service to the Teetotalers, for whom he has made repeated speeches. Some busybody, as a piece of smartness, started the story that Senator Wilson had a bill of $20 presented him for wines on the trip, but it turns out to be a Mr. Henry Wilson, of New York, instead of the Massachusetts Senator.

A VERY curious literary coincidence, if it is not something more, occurs in Charles Reade's latest novel, "A Terrible Temptation." In the twenty-third chapter of that book is a letter from Sir Charles Bassett, written from the Insane Asylum, in which Sir Charles mentions the strange notions of one of his fellow-patients, who imagined himself to be attacked by a secret gang, who had a wonderful machine to operate with. The author of the story leads his readers to infer that they are indebted to himself for this strange description of a popular phase of insanity. It appears to be in keeping with the rest of the story, and one is amazed at the strange freaks of Mr. Reade's fancy. A diagram of the infernal machine—air-loom it is called—is also given, and a detailed description of it is appended. Both the diagram and explanation of it seem to have originated with Mr. Reade; there being not a word to the contrary either in note or comment. It happens, however, that a book published in London over sixty years ago, by Dr. John Haslam, of Bethlehem Hospital, contains the same diagram as Mr. Reade's book, and the same description, with the exception of a slight, immaterial alteration. The volume contains the story of a patient who was confined in that hospital, and who, like Mr. Reade's character, imagined himself under the influence of a nefarious gang, who were employing their air-loom for his detriment. The process of kiting, lobster-cracking, lengthening the brain, and thought-making, is all described at length, and in exactly the same language as that used by Mr. Read. The parallelism affords one of the most singular illustrations of the curiosities of literature on record. A copy of the work of Dr. Haslam is contained in the library of the Insane Asylum at Utica, New York.

Another Coal Strike Impending.

A letter from Mahanoy City, Pa., says: The trade anxiously looked forward to the 15th of August, the day on which the committee meet to fix the wages—which are dependent on the price of coal—for the following month. It is generally believed that a reduction will be announced, from the fact that the Reading Road advanced their freight to August 1 twenty cents between Port Carbon and the terminus. This will make a corresponding reduction on the operator's profits, and to make himself "whole" he will be obliged to reduce wages. The miners and laborers are united in their determination to hold out against any further reduction. The reductions already since resumption have been three per cent., and it is said now that the reduction this month will be four per cent. more, making in all seven per cent. reduction in three months from wages that barely allow a man and his family to live decently. Furthermore, the Reading Company will advance their tolls on September 1, and again on the first day of October. What will be the result? General suspension, just as sure as the thing is persisted in.

The Grain Crop in Germany.

An agricultural meeting was held recently at Leipsic, with representatives, including agriculturists, dealers and merchants, from various German districts, Belgium, France and Holland. The general conclusion from the comparative reports was that in Central and Northern Europe there will be, with favorable weather, a good wheat crop, but any excessive wet weather would make the wheat plant liable to be affected by disease.

The rye crop, it is believed, will be under an average in Westphalia. The autumn-sown grain was unfavorable in prospect, more so in sections bordering on Belgium, France and Holland. Spring grain and potatoes are bad on low, lying heavy, but good on light sandy soil.

THE recently reported earthquakes give to the theories of Prof. Mohr, of the University of Bonn, published a few years ago, a renewed interest. Unable to receive the popular theory that the earth was once a melted mass, because the silicates found in many of the olden rocks, if once melted, possess certain chemical and physical properties which they never after lose, and which do not distinguish them in nature in their crystaline form, he supposes that the interior of the earth is similar to its surface, except that it is more thoroughly saturated with water. The mountains, he says, are continually growing from beneath, the inorganic matter in the water slowly crystalizing and pushing the range upward. Sometimes, according to Prof. Mohr, the water dissolves away the earth, making a cave miles, perhaps, in extent; the roof of this not being strong enough to uphold the mass of earth above gives away, and this causes one of those great convulsions which we call earthquakes. The friction caused by this falling produces heat enough to melt the rocks and convert the water into steam, and this accounts for the volcanic phenomena which generally attends earthquakes. The Professor thinks that his theory is sustained by the fact that earthquakes move in concentric and ever increasing circles, and also because the water of the sea on such occasions has been seen to recede, flowing toward the center of the convulsion and then return, overflowing the highest marks.

THE shipments of peaches from Delaware to New York and Philadelphia, by railroad, for the week ending August 1, were as follows:

	Car loads.	Baskets.	Pounds.
To New York	515	257,500	8,240,000
To Philadelphia	104	52,000	1,664,000
Total for week	619	309,500	9,904,000
Previous shipments	672	336,000	10,752,000
Total for season	1,291	645,500	20,656,000

THE work of dredging a channel across the bar of Southwest Pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi, has been steadily continued since last November. For the greater part of the time a channel over eighteen feet in depth, measured at mean low tide, has been maintained. The fact that during the time four vessels grounded on the bar, and none of them were detained more than two days, speaks well of the work. After next January, with a new dredge boat now being built, the Superintendent of the work, Major Howell, expects to maintain a channel at least twenty feet in depth.

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits indorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

☞ FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN
Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

☞ FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

☞ FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

☞ FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

FALL, 1871.
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IMMENSE STOCK OF
WOOLEN COUNTRY YARNS,
EASTERN YARNS,
Germantown Zephyrs,
FLANNELS,
FLANNELS,
FLANNELS.
BATTING,
BATTING,
BATTING,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Morganstern & Co.,
78 and 80 Market Street,
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TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 Professors and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—GEORGE HAY, Q. S., Professor of Chemistry, has opened a Laboratory for Instruction in Experimental Science, with the use of Apparatus and Reagents. All orders for Analyses of Manures, Minerals, Waters, Poison Cases, &c., shall be promptly attended to. Day Class from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. Evening Class from 7 till 10 P. M. Terms for Tuition may be learned on application at ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, 25 Diamond Square, Allegheny, above the Gas Co.'s Office.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Reopens September 13th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
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Rev. JAMES BLACK, D. D.,
PRESIDENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have sold my entire interest in the "ELIZABETH FORT STEAM CORDAGE COMPANY" to ELISHA M. FULTON, of Elizabethport, New Jersey, (one of the above firm,) to take effect July 1 1871, who will continue the business as heretofore, and who is authorized to receive all debts to the above firm, and to pay all indebtedness of the same.
Pittsburgh, August 1, 1871. GEORGE BLACK.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. J. SMITH and SAMUEL FOSTER, under the firm name of
SMITH & FOSTER,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be settled by W. J. SMITH.
W. J. SMITH,
SAMUEL FOSTER.
Coultersville, Allegheny county, Pa., May 20, 1871.

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Force Pumps.
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At 50c, Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
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At 37½c, Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 25c, Gent's Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, as good as generally sold at 50c.
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Gent's Paper Collars, a large stock just received, at very low prices.
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NEW FALL
PRINTS.

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10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	$2.
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	$2.
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10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	$2.
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	$2.
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	$2.
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	$2.
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	$2.
10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	$2.

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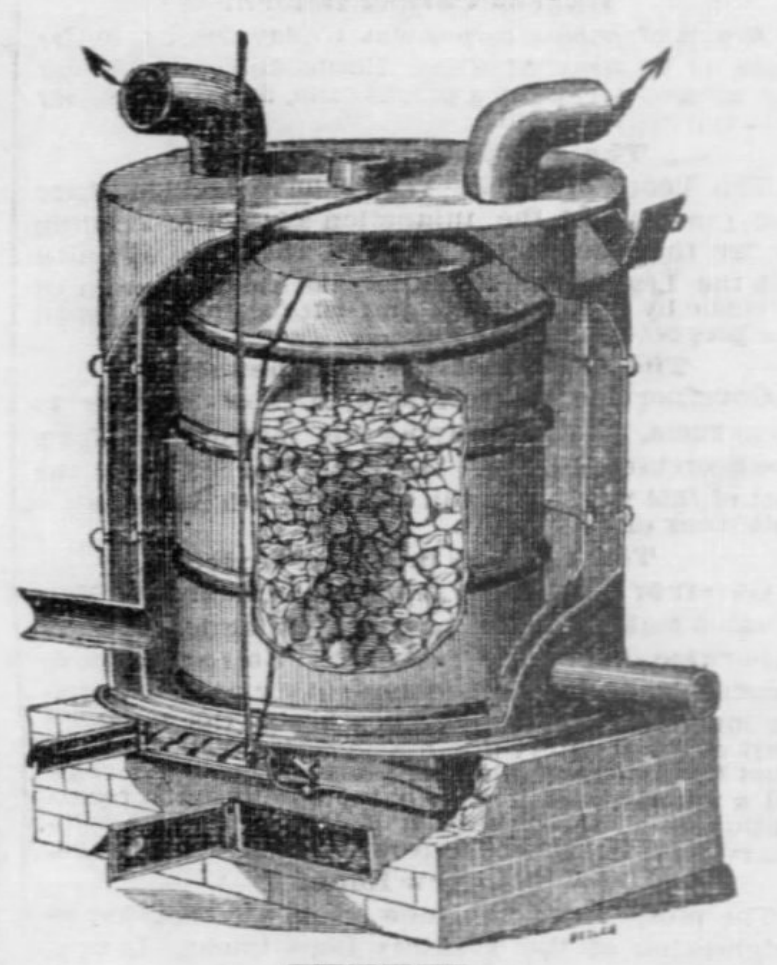

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It has a patent BALED ASH PAN and is entirely anti-dust.
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BANKERS,

$100,000
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)
For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents; are dated 1858, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, August 5, 1871.

The changes during the past week in the condition of the local loan market were unimportant. There is a good supply of loanable means in the banks against a light demand from borrowers. Banks as well as private lenders could discount a much larger line of offering than appears to be at present needed. The great plethora of money at the Eastern centers helps to maintain a very confident feeling in the West, and no apprehensions exist that we shall have other than an easy money market during the earlier portion of the fall season.

—Government bonds hold up firmly. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: By the awards on the last purchases by the Government, nothing was bought above 112.18 and interest, the purchases being only some $162,000. Bonds at 112½ and interest were rejected, though gold has sold freely since at that price, and much dissatisfaction is expressed at the Secretary's decision. The difficulty, which was no doubt as much a source of annoyance to Mr. Boutwell as to the dealers, grows naturally out of the practice of buying bonds with currency, and selling gold for currency another day. As the Treasury is limited to paying par in gold, let it buy with gold direct. The objection is made that it would embarrass the dealers, since they trade in bonds on a currency basis. It is not believed the trouble would be serious to men who are accustomed to calculate both gold and exchange when buying bonds for currency. Another matter is exciting some comment among the holders and dealers in Government bonds arising from a statement in one of the New York papers, to the effect that Mr. Boutwell has no authority either under the finance bonds or the Public Credit bill to suspend the interest on the 5-20s. Mr. Boutwell, it is said, claims that the five years' option having expired he could call the bond in for redemption at any time that suited his convenience. This is disputed on the ground that the Public Credit act shows an evident purpose in Congress that greenbacks should be at par with gold before any conversion of this nature, as attempted, could be forced.

—The Wall street stock market opened steady on a decreased volume of business with a less apparent desire to operate than of late. The opening prices were steady, but subsequently the market ruled heavy and prices declined ⅛ to 1 per cent. until after midday. After the one o'clock call, the cliques perceiving their specialties lagging off, made use of Wabash to lift the market, the general list being strong in the afternoon under these purchases of the cliques. The advance was not important, except in this specialty, and this was run up on the increased earnings of the road, which it is hoped will be sufficiently large to admit of a dividend on the common stock before its ultimate consolidation with the Hannibal and St. Joseph.

It is observed that Wabash preferred has not been affected by the increased earnings of late. The mileage added to the road in October of last year was 109 miles, from Decatur to East St. Louis; and this extension of road comes burdened with $2,700,000 of first mortgage bonds, while the common stock has increased from $7,500,000 to $15,000,000 during 1870. Thus, while the common stock has been doubled, the preferred remains only a single million of dollars. The total liabilities are now $33,700,000 on 631 miles, or $53,400 per mile. The year previous they were $25,500,000 on 522 miles; or only $45,000 per mile.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 5, 1871.	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tol. & Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic. & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. H. & Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. J. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. U. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-F. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛
Catawissa preferred	47⅛
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60⅛
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126⅛
Schuylkill Navigation	17⅛
Reading	57⅛

—The New York *Tribune* says: The financial agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company report that the aggregate monthly sales of the first mortgage land grant bonds are largely on the increase and far exceed all requirements for construction and equipment. The road is building with such rapidity that trains will be running this fall on the main line from Duluth to the boundary line between Dakota and Minnesota. The lands of the company in Minnesota are finding a ready market, and emigration to them, in and near the line of the road, is largely and rapidly augmenting.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, August 5, 1871.

REMARKS—There is little change to note in the prices of leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale. The week closes with prices about the same as it opened, and trade as a general thing may be called dull. This, however, is usually the case during the "heated term." The weather was exceedingly warm rendering business upon the streets, or indeed anywhere, anything but comfortable. All the leading articles, such as flour, grain, bacon, groceries, &c., are held in ample supply, with a moderate trade reported, at quotations. There is great activity in the fruit and vegetable lines. Cheese comes in freely. Butter and eggs are held in large supply. Melons are abundant.

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands—in the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction higher:

ASHES—There is but little inquiry, and the following are the ruling figures: Soda ash—Common 4c; refined 4¼@4½c; Pearls, 8¾@9c; Pots 7¼c.

APPLES—The receipts continue liberal, and prices are dull and lower. We quote good to prime at $2 50@4 00 ℔ bbl; the receipts since our last foot up 500 bbls.

BEANS—The demand is very light, and we are reported sales white at $1 50@2 00.

BUTTER—The receipts are still light, being only 23 packages, which has caused a firm market at prices a shade higher. We are reported sales prime to choice at 17@18c ℔ ℔; some extra choice lots have been sold at 20c; common 13@14c; grease butter 8@9c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices, and we quote as follows: Hams, sugar-cured 16c; sugar-cured shoulders, 11@11½c; plain shoulders, 11½c; canvassed sugar-cured do, 13c; dried beef 18½@19c; Mess Pork $16. Lard, in tierces, 11@11½c; in kegs and buckets 12@12½c.

BROOM CORN—There is but little inquiry and prices are unchanged at 5@7c, as to quality.

BEESWAX—There is a better inquiry at 33@35c ℔ ℔.

BAKING POWDER—The demand is fair at the following figures: ¼-℔ cans ℔ doz, $1 75; $3 25; 1-℔ can $6; 5-℔ cans, $30 ℔ per doz.

BROOMS—Store rates: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

CANDLES—There is a brisk demand, and regular sales are made as follows: Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ℔ ℔.

CHEESE—The receipts since our last were 145 boxes. Prices are a shade lower, and the market closed at the following figures: Ohio Goshen 9½@10c; Factory 10@11c; Dairy 10@11c ℔ ℔.

CEMENT—New Louisville Hydraulic $1 50@2 00 ℔ bbl. Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $1 50@1 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ℔ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a regular fair demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CARBON OIL—We are reported sales standard, in a jobbing way, at 24c. Small lots command the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 80@85c ℔ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is limited. We quote: Apples 4@5c; sliced 6@7c. Dried peaches scarce and in demand; quarters 9@10c; halves 11@12½c ℔ ℔.

EGGS—The supply is in excess of the demand and the market is dull. Strictly fresh eggs are worth 12@15c ℔ dozen; old stock not wanted at any price.

FLOUR—The receipts since our last were 733 bbls. The market is dull and drooping, and holders are disposed to make concessions to effect sales. Buyers are firm in the belief that lower figures will rule ere the close of the incoming week, and hence only take what suffices to supply their immediate wants. We continue to quote: Standard western brands from store; good spring extras $6 75; choice Minnesota bakers flour $7 00@7 10; good to choice winter wheat $7@7 25; fancy brands $7 50; rye flour $5 50@6 00. Mill rates are about the same.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye and oats for the past forty-eight hours, as collated from our imports by rail and river:

Wheat, sacks	1,271	Corn, sacks	1,200
Oats, sacks	962	Rye	230

Old wheat is in good demand and is worth $1 25@1 27 ℔ bushel. New is arriving freely, and we are reported sales at $1 18@1 20. It is the general impression that as soon as the new crop is sufficiently dry for grinding, prices will go lower. Oats—prices unsettled; sales for future delivery at 45@46c; old stock held at 50@52c. Corn—mixed shelled commands 60@62c; prime yellow 70@72c; mixed ear 60c. Rye is inactive; we hear of offers to sell short for early delivery at 75c, but think 90c would be nearer the mark. Barley remains unchanged in price and nothing doing; nominally 90@95c ℔ bushel.

GROCERIES—Sugars are very firm and an advance in prices is predicted. A fair trade trade for the season is doing at the following quotations:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffee—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@16½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 60@75c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—B and E at 70c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 68c; lower grades 40@45c.

HAY—The receipts are light and prices firm at the following figures: Wagon $20@25 ℔ ton; baled on wharf and track $18, $20@25 ℔ ton.

HERBS—Regular sales at 2½@3½c.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at $5 50 ℔ bbl; 2@2½c ℔ ℔.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 73@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

HIDES—Green salted 10@11½c; green butchers' 9c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh at 75@78c for No. 1, and 65@67c for No. 2.

HONEY—The demand is active and the market is firm at 25@30c ℔ ℔.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ℔ ton; dressed 12½c ℔ ℔.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ℔ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ℔ bbl.

MELONS—The market is well supplied and prices are firm: watermelons bring $15@25 ℔ hundred; muskmelons $1@3 ℔ hundred.

ONIONS—Regular sales at $3 00@3 50 per barrel.

MILL FEED—We continue to quote bran at $1 20@1 25 ℔ cwt; shipstuffs $1 50; middlings $1 65@1 75.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied, and we are reported sales young at 35@40c; old 70@75c ℔ pair, by the coop.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ℔ ℔; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

POTATOES—There is an abundant supply. Regular sales fresh dug at $2 00@2 50 ℔ bbl.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ℔ ℔.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ ℔ cans $1 50; ½ ℔ $3 00; 1 ℔ $6 00 ℔ doz.

SUMAC—In good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 4½c ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—City rendered, 8@8½c.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ℔ bbl.

WILLOWS—There is a fair demand for Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 90c; common rectified 96c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 25@1 75 ℔ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $1 50@3 00 ℔ gallon, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, August 7, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, July 31	5,128	850	5,695
Tuesday, August 1	4,803	163	2,444
Wednesday, August 2	4,890	537	3,776
Thursday, August 3	4,055	438	4,093
Friday, August 4	5,463	444	2,887
Saturday, August 5	2,774	636	4,881
Total for week	28,141	2,698	23,772
Since January 1	627,203	60,927	207,343
To August 5, 1871	655,344	63,625	231,115
Same time 1870	666,415	90,274	302,240
Same time 1869	494,971	73,739	241,860
Same time 1868	498,346	92,181	203,287

BUSINESS.

The week just closed was a very dull one; in fact, we have seldom seen its equal so far as inactivity is concerned. When we wrote our last weekly review we had an idea that the bottom had been touched in refined, but such was not the case. We have to notice a further decline of ¼@½c ℔ gallon in most deliveries. Crude has declined ½c on most deliveries. Refiners contend that it is a losing business to manufacture refined and sell at the present prices and pay the present rates of crude. The prospect for refiners don't appear very rosy. How long the market will continue in the present demoralized condition is more than we can tell. The exports of refined east continue liberal. The stock in first hands is sufficient for all ordinary purposes.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	37,675	28,142

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to August 5, 1871	655,344
Same time 1870	666,415
Same time 1869	494,971
Same time 1868	498,346
Same time 1867	640,760
Same time 1866	673,647
Same time 1865	310,847

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,123	2,698
Allegheny Valley Railroad	23,427	23,772
Total	26,550	26,470

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to August 5:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	73,739	90,274	63,625
Allegheny Valley Railroad	241,860	302,240	231,115
Total	314,599	392,514	294,740

SALES.

The following are the crude and refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	7,000	17,000
Refined, barrels	11,500	5,000
Total	18,500	22,000

SATURDAY OPERATIONS.

CRUDE.—The market was even weaker than the previous day. There was no disposition among dealers to come to terms. In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates, viz: Spot 12c; August 12c; S. O., all year 11½c; B. O., all year 12½c; lower creek $4 70 ℔ bbl; upper creek $4 40; Parkers' $4 72½ ℔ bbl.

REFINED—The market was entirely devoid of animation, buyers and sellers remaining apart in their views. In the absence of sales we can only give the asking prices: Spot 24¼c; August 24¼c; September 24½c; October 25½c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 5.—The *Herald* says: The market was quiet and weaker yesterday, prices declining about 5c ℔ bbl upon both sections of road. Buyers and sellers are not inclined to accept figures asked or offered, and transactions are meagre in consequence. The market closed quiet with a downward tendency. We quote the following

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek, Church Run	$4 45
1,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe	4 35
1,500 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co. pipe	4 35
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot, A. T. Co. pipe	4 30
1,000 bbls lower creek, regular	4 70
1,500 bbls lower creek, Rouseville regardless	4 60
1,000 bbls lower creek, Rouseville regardless	4 65

NEW YORK, August 5, closing of the 4th.—For crude in bulk the market is unsettled in the buyers favor, five hundred barrels were sold at 14c. Most parties refuse to pay over 13⅞c. Refined is unsettled and about nominal; holders are confident, but scarcity of freight room checks business of the market. We quote at 24⅞@25c for the spot and month. The sales are 3,000 barrels for August at 24¼c. Case oil is offered at 29½c with a dull trade for Philadelphia delivery. Business is limited, but no further changes in prices are noted; 5,000 bbls refined on spot were sold at 24¼c. Naptha for New York delivery continues quiet; 2,000 bbls city sold at 10¼. We quote western at 9½c on the creek; market dull at $4 70 on lower creek.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—The market is weak; S. W. 24½c; crude 13c; cases 27½@28c; futures, August, 24½@24⅝c; September 24½c.

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—Spot regular $4 27½; seller thirty and sixty days $4 30. On the upper road market quiet.

OIL CITY, August 5.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower creek, $4 70; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 90.

CLEVELAND, August 5.—Refined: market for round lots quiet and nominal at 22½c; for car load lots 22½@23c; crude oil $5 30@5 35.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 5:25 P. M.—Crude 13½c; refined, August, 24⅛@24½c; September 26½c; October to December 25c. Market dull.

TIDIOUTE, August 5.—Market quiet at $4 35@4 40.

OIL CITY, August 5.—Market quiet; nothing doing at $4 35@4 40; lower road $4 70@4 75.

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—Market very dull; regardless $4 30; spot $4 35.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 5.—Market dull at $3 95@4 00.

ROUSEVILLE, August 5.—Market quiet and very dull and nothing doing; $4 65 bid.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 6.—Market quiet and a little better than yesterday, offering at $4 65 to $4 70; asked $4 76; no buyers; sales, none.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Market quiet and dull, ocean freights rules so high that nothing can be done in the way of export, very few vessels being chartered if any. We quote crude oil at 13½c and nominal; refined at 24⅝ to 24¾c; B. O. all August 24@24⅝c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vandergrift & F	Keystone Oil Works	460
J Munhall	Brilliant Oil Works	80
J B Barbour	Commercial Oil Works	282
J B Barbour	Sterling Oil Works	308
J B Barbour	Union Oil Works	474
L Hepler	Spray Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Sterling Oil Works	314
Thos King	Star Oil Works	462
F Hutchison	Tarentum Oil Works	160
Jos Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	160
H McKee	Cosmos Oil Works	755
Duncan & Young	Kier's Oil Works	74
H McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	1,016
T Hackett	Standard Oil Works	548
Bates & G	Kiers Oil Works	154
Bates & G	Citizens Oil Works	308
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	234

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Keystone Oil Works	580	Brilliant Oil Works	80
Commercial Oil Works	282	Sterling Oil Works	622
Union Oil Works	474	Star Oil Works	462
Spray Oil Works	80	Tarentum Oil Works	160
Keystone Oil Works	160	Cosmos Oil Works	755
Kiers' Oil Works	228	Vesta Oil Works	1,016
Standard Oil Works	548	Citizens Oil Works	308
Sunbeam Oil Works	234		
Total			6,311

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, August 4, 1871.

John Speer & Co, 59 barrels to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
David Bly & Co, 158 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
W M McKelvy & Co, 213 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Lyons & Co, 458 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & S, 287 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 418 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
National Oil Works, 271 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 500 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Mosheimer, K & Co, 450 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total 1,856

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending August 3.

Georges Codfish—But few lots are being sold; sales at $4 50@4 62½.

Mackerel—Shore in light receipt and prices have advanced. We quote sales of No. 1 at $13; extra 1's, $15; mess, $20; No. 2 $9. One fare of 450 bbls arrived from the bay on Wednesday, which are not yet sold. Stock of old mackerel is nearly all out of the market.

Fresh Halibut—Grand Bank in moderate receipt. Sales at $5 00@5 50 ℔ cwt. for white, and $4 00 for gray.

Smoked Halibut—8½c ℔ ℔.

Oil—Cod 58c ℔ gallon.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—Tobacco firm and active; sales 122 hhds; lugs $6 50@7 25; low to medium leaf $7 50@12 50. Cotton less firm and quiet; middling 19½c. Flour quiet at $5 75 for extra family. Wheat firm and quiet; choice from store at $1 20. Corn quiet and steady; shelled sacked 68c. Oats quiet; new on arrival 35@38c. Rye steady, prime 75c. Provisions dull and flat; mess pork held at $13, but no demand; bacon in limited demand at yesterday's prices; hams and lard steady. Whisky dull and declined to 91c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 5.—Flour steady. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; No. 1 white Wabash $1 48; No. 3 do $1 18; amber Michigan $1 24½; No. 1 red $1 24; No. 2 do $1 19½; No. 3 do $1 24; regular white Michigan $1 16½@1 17; rejected red $1 09. Corn is steady but not active; high mixed 55c; low do 54c; no grade 49c. Oats a shade better and moderately active; No. 1 40½@41c; No. 2 36½@37c. Michigan 38c. Lake freights firm and vessels scarce; to Buffalo 3½@4c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, August 5, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending August 5th, 1871, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 202 cars; hogs, 140 cars; sheep, 110 cars; horses, 22 cars; mules, 3 cars. Comparing these with the arrivals of the previous week we find there has been an increase of 10 cars of sheep and a decrease of 150 cars of cattle, 11 of hogs, and 6 of horses; mules same as last week.

Cattle.

As will be seen by the above, the arrivals for the week have been light. Notwithstanding the decrease has been 700 cars, or about 2,000 head, the market was no better so far as prices were concerned than last week, although trade was more active and sales made without so much trouble. The market closes with a better feeling, and unless the receipts are very heavy the coming week, prices will rule more firm and steady than for some time. The following are the rates ruling to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 ℔ steers, $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s, $5 00 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s, $4 75 to $4 90; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 75 to $4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50 to $4 00; Texas steers, $3 00 to $3 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals light to-day. The market continues dull and with a downward tendency. The arrivals are about 11 cars less than last week; yet, the demand has fallen off greatly and is considerably less than the receipts, and prices have dropped fully ¼c. Trade slow and dull, and 10 cars remain over unsold. The following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia, $4 75; good to prime Philadelphia, $4 60@4 70; good to prime New York, $4 40@4 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals light to-day. The supply for the week has been rather in excess of the demand, and consisted principally of medium and common stock. The buyers all obtained a sufficient supply and left for home, leaving some common unsold. Nothing selling to-day and quotations merely nominal. The following are the ruling quotations for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on this market: Extra, 90 to 100 ℔s, $5 12@5 25 good to prime, 85 to 90 ℔s, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 ℔s, $4@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 ℔s, $3 25@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00; lambs, $5 00@6.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

August 4.—In the wool market, the sales continue pretty large, though, so far as domestic fleeces are concerned, they are mostly confined to the low and medium grades, which are most wanted for present consumption, and command relatively high prices. In fact, good lots of medium and extra Michigan and Ohio are now worth as much as double extras of the same growth, while the latter are generally neglected and nominal. The stock of fine wool in this market is now very large while that of the coarser grades is comparatively small and likely to be exhausted before another clip is available. But manufacturers will by and by change their machinery from heavy to the production of light spring goods, and then we shall see more activity in fine wool, and probably a higher range of prices.

The receipts continue large for the season, but have considerably fallen off of late; according to present indications and advices from the west, they will soon dwindle down to a fine point, from the fact that the bulk of supplies has already been forwarded. This will be a great relief to receivers, whose stocks are now about as large as they can conveniently carry, even with an easy money market, and they will hereafter be able to give more of their attention to sales. Hitherto they have been very indifferent on the score of trade, believing that it was more for their advantage to hold on.

But now the indications are that prices for most grades have about reached the top notch, for the present at least, and hence they are generally more disposed to sell at current figures. Manufacturers, on the other hand, are less eager buyers than they have been since the opening of the season. Most of them are receiving large lots of wool directly from the country, and are stocked ahead for a month or more to come. Besides, their goods sell slowly at the advanced rates, and the prospect of getting them up fully to the level of the raw material appears now rather dubious. Hence they are moving with great caution, and unless their margins shall speedily increase, they will be likely to shut down on the production of heavy fabrics earlier in the season than usual.

Sales of domestic for the week have been large, and foot up nearly 1,000,000 ℔s. Included are 20,000 XXX Ohio and Pennsylvania on private terms; 25,000 ℔s XX do on private terms; 5,000 ℔s X Ohio on private terms; 10,000 ℔s XXX do 56c; 10,000 ℔s X Michigan 48c; 10,000 ℔s choice do 48c; 16,000 ℔s X do 46c; 5,000 ℔s do do 47c; 4,000 ℔s medium do 45c; 2,000 ℔s medium Indiana, 35c; 12,000 ℔s washed do 45c; 16,000 ℔s medium Wisconsin, 50c; 10,000 ℔s No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania, 48c; 5,000 ℔s unwashed do, 40c; 5,000 ℔s unwashed Western 40c; 6,000 ℔s fine tub-washed, 50c; 12,000 ℔s do 49c, 71½c; 5,000 ℔s scoured, 90@95c.

In pulled wool, sales 4,000 ℔s super, 65c; 5,000 ℔s do, 62c; 2,000 do do, 45c; 5,000 ℔s extra super and extra, 48@55c; 2,000 ℔s Eastern super, 45@48c; 10,000 ℔s Lambs super, 42½c; 6,000 ℔s on private terms; 7,000 ℔s do, 50c; 4,000 ℔s extra, 46c; 2,000 ℔s de extra, 46c; 1,000 ℔s super, 50c; 1,100 ℔s No. 1, 51c; 5,000 ℔s 35c; 1,000 ℔s low-pulled, 46c.

PHILADELPHIA.

August 4.—The market continues firm, but there is less disposition on the part of the manufacturers to operate. The medium grades of fleece are in fair request, but fine are not attracting much attention. The current quotations, according to A. Whilden's circular, are: Tub, ordinary, good and choice, 70@77c; common and quarter fleece, 56@57c; three-eighths and half blood 58@62c; three-quarter blood and full blood 50@60c; fine XX, picklock 65@66c; western mixed grades, dingy, 35@46c; combing wools, washed, 65@70c; do unwashed 45@50c; unwashed, coarse and medium 40@45c; do fine, 40@45c; pulled wools, No. 1 and super, 50@55c; do merino, lour, 50@55c; lambs, pulled, 50@55c; short merino, pulle, 45@45c; Texas unwashed, carpet, 32@35c; do clothing 40@45c.—*North American.*

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

August 4.—The market for pig iron is very firm and prices of Scotch have advanced about $1 per ton, in sympathy with American, and in consequence of a rise of 6s per ton abroad. But this advance has not brought the foreign article up to the level of the domestic, and a further appreciation of the former is looked for. The demand is fair for all seasonable purposes, and some manufacturers, in view of the upward tendency, are disposed to anticipate their wants to some extent.

American pig is firm at the advance last noted, and lots for immediate delivery are very scare and wanted. Most of the Pennsylvania furnaces are working up to their full capacity, but their product continues to be sold ahead, and there is no prospect of any accumulation or lower prices, as the wants of consumption are likely to continue pressing up to a close of the shipping season.

Manufactured iron especially seasonable hardware, building materials, refined bar Russia sheet, boiler and stove plates, is in fair demand, and prices have an upward tendency for most heavy articles.

Scotch pig is in better demand and higher, with sales of leading brands No. 1 in a small way at a range of $33 50@37 ℔ ton, including Gartsherrie at $36@36 50 and Coltness at $36 50@37. American is scarce and firm, with sales of Yard lots at $35@39 ℔ ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $37@37 50, and good brands No. 1 at $38 50@39. Charcoal pig is selling at $46@57 per ton as to brand. Bar iron in firmer and prices for extra sizes are tending up. We note sales of English common at $70@75, and refined do at $75@78 ℔ ton. American refined bar is in moderate demand at $77 50@85 ℔ to.—*Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

August 4.—Pig iron meets a fair inquiry, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 100 tons No. 1 Lehigh Crane Foundry at $36; 1,000 tons at $35; 500 tons No. 2 foundry at $33; 200 tons No. 2 Crane at $34; 1,500 tons forge at $29@32; and 500 tons mottled and white at $28 50@29.

Manufactured iron—Bar is worth $75.

Scotch Pig is advancing, and sells at $33@34 per ton. There is none left in first hands.

Blooms are depressed and nominal.

Anchors and chains may be quoted at 7½c for the former, and 5½c per ℔ for the latter.

Nails are worth $4 75 per keg.—*Price Current.*

Pig iron meets a fair inquiry and prices are firm. Sales of 2,000 tons No 1 foundry at $35@36, and $33@34 for No 2. Bar iron will not bring over $75. Scotch pig commands $33@34 ℔ ton.—*North American.*

BALTIMORE.

August 5.—American anthracite continues in good demand and steady at former quotations, viz: $35 for No 1; $33 for No 2, and $31 ℔ ton for No 3. Scotch is in light stock, and it is selling in lots from the yards at $32 50 for Eglinton, and $34 50 ℔ ton for Gartsherrie; some offering under $34. Baltimore Charcoal iron we quote as before at $45 ℔ ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 5, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring ½c firmer at $1 02@1 02½ cash and 99¾c August.

CORN—No 2 mixed opened fairly active and firm and closed easier at 43½@43¾c for August and cash; this afternoon unchanged.

OATS—No 2 steady and firmer at 30½@31½c.

RYE—No 2 active and firmer; closed at 58c.

BARLEY—No 2 unsettled at 62@63c cash.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 86c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork more active at $12 75@12 80 for September, and $12 12½ for August.

HOGS—Active at $4 00@4 50.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Market steady and firm, without much animation, except for some special articles, such as shawls, delaines, repps, etc., which at present prices are considered low. The Arkwright bleached muslins advanced to 15c, What Cheer to 16c; Red Bank 12c; Hill ½ do 14½c; Waltham ¾ brown sheetings 12½c, and 8-4 do 27½c. Best makes heavy brown sheetings, such as Stark A, Amoskeag A, Appleton A and Atlantic A are in steady request at 13@13½c, while Indian Head is held at 14c. Prints of desirable makes of dark work are more salable at 11½c; Pacific mills and Cocheco having fixed their prices at the above figures, it is hardly possible that prices will go higher, yet all the companies are holding goods at the same rate by giving discounts. Some of the prints on sale will not cost over 9c to print, being in fugitive colors, and taking cloths at the highest (7½c) it will be seen that they are making money, notwithstanding the high cost of grey cloths, a great portion of which are made by the printers themselves. Mous delaines, of desirable makes are taken with more freedom, repps, especially Pacific mills, having good sales at 25c, while the Hamilton and Manchester companies have fixed their prices at 27½c. The raw material, of which these are made, is exceedingly scarce and high, and nothing in holy like them can be imported under the present tariff at anything near cash.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 19½c. Flour—A bale of new cotton was received here by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., and sold at auction on 'Change to-day at 23c ℔ ℔. It was bought by Taylor & Bro., cotton brokers, and was raised in Jefferson county, Texas. Flour firm at $5 25@5 50. Wheat $1 10@1 12. Corn firm at 51@52c. Rye firm at 65@70c. Oats firm at 35@40c. Barley quiet at 80@90c. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil demand light but held firm at 80c. Lard oil dropping at 70@75c. Eggs steady at 12c. Butter firm at 15@20c. Cheese dull and unchanged; factory 9@9½c. Pork dull and nominal; sales prime steam brands at $12 50; $12 75 asked for city. Bulk meats dull and unchanged at $4 00@4 25 for shoulders, and $6 sides, asked. Bacon steady and unchanged; Hams 12½c. Hogs dull and firm at $4 25@4 50. Cattle dull and declined; heavy receipts depress the market; extra $4 50@5 00; common $3 25; pens all full. Whisky dull at 90c; no sales.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—Flour dull and market favors buyers on high grades. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 30@1 38. Corn steady; mixed western 66c. Oats at 45@48c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 95c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Copper—ingot firmer; Lake 22½@23c. Pig iron—Scotch 36½ gold; Russia sheet 13@13½c. American $33 00@37 00; Russia sheet at 11½c, gold. Nails steady; cut $4 15; clinch, cash $6 25; horse shoe 19@31c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 $1 05½; No 2 $1 03½. Oats—No. 2 36c. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 44½c. Rye—scarce and firm; No 1 55c. Barley excited and higher; fall No 2 66c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 5.—Flour steady; No 1 red winter $1 25; No 2 $1 20. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged; No 1 40c. Crude petroleum quiet at $5 40@5 45; refined steady at 21½@22c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 5.—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 white $1 28; extra $1 33. Corn dull and declined. Oats active and unchanged.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—Sugar, molasses and coffee unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—Cotton quiet; sales 500 bales; good ordinary 15@15½c; low middling 17½@17¾c. Receipts 331 bales; exports 475 bales; stock 1,726 bales.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅛@112¼.

NEW YORK, August 5—P. M.

MONEY

Abundant at 2@3 ℔ cent. There is said to have been thirty millions carried over which could not be loaned.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109½.

BANK STATEMENT

is unfavorable and shows a decrease in the reserve; but there is such a large surplus of money offering that the statement had but little effect on the market. The following are the changes:

Loans, increase	$717,976
Specie, decrease	3,619,286
Circulation, decrease	123,502
Deposits, decrease	4,625,577
Legal tenders, decrease	70,987

GOLD.

Gold dull at 112⅛@112¼, and lower prices are predicted. Loans at one, two and three per cent. for borrowing. Clearings sixteen millions. Exports to-day about $280,000; for the week $565,675.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and a fraction higher, with a moderate business.

1881 registered	115⅞	5-20s, 1867	113⅞
Coupons 1881	114⅞	5-20s, 1868	113⅞
5-20s, 1864, coupons	112⅞	10-40s	113⅛
5-20s, 1865	114⅞	Currency 6s	114
5-20s, 1865, new	112⅞		

STATE SECURITIES.

Tennessees, new South Carolinas, and old North Carolinas have been strong and active, the rest dull.

Tennessee old	74⅛	Missouri sixes	95⅛
Tennessee, new	74⅜	North Carolinas, old	44⅛
Virginia, old	64⅛	North Carolinas, new	25
Virginias, new	72		

STOCKS.

Stocks are strong, with an upward tendency. The "bulls" are anticipating much higher prices on the large crops, easy money, and increased receipts. New York Central and Hudson scrip, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Wabash and Union Pacific were strongest, with good buyers. Hannibal and St. Joseph sold as low as 71.

W. U. Telegraph	58⅞	Rock Island	108⅞
Quicksilver	11⅞	N. J. Central	105⅞
Mariposa	3⅛	St. Paul	61⅛
Preferred	8	Preferred	81⅛
Adams Express	82⅛	Wabash	67⅛
Wells Fargo Express	44⅛	Preferred	83
Amer'n Express	54⅛	Fort Wayne	98⅛
U. S. Ex.	55	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	46⅛	Preferred	57
New York Central	96⅛	Chicago and Alton	124⅛
New York Cent. Scrip	94⅛	Preferred	125
Erie	29⅞	Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛
Preferred	57	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	86
Harlem	127	Burlington and Quincy	135
Preferred	[illegible]	Lake Shore	109⅞
Reading	114⅛	Illinois Central	132
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific stock	30⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	120	Central Pacific Bonds	98⅛
Northwestern	71⅛	Union Pacifics	87⅛
Northwestern Pref'd	91⅛		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Cotton dull and in buyers' favor; middling uplands 19½c. Flour favors buyers; superfine western and State $4 30@5 10; common to good extra $5 20@5 55; good to choice $5 25@6 10; white western extra $6 00@6 75; Ohio extras $5 30@6 25; St. Louis $5 50@9 10. Rye flour easier at $3 90@5 25. Corn meal quiet. Whisky nominal at 94c. Wheat active and advanced for spring; No. 2 spring $1 30@1 32, the latter for choice; No 1 $1 35; red and amber $1 35@1 40; amber Michigan $1 45. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened firm but closed dull; inferior and common western mixed 64½c; good to choice 65½c. Oats active and firm; Western 50@52c; Ohio 53@55c. Leather firm at 26@29c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 60@62c; unwashed 44@46c; pulled 45@60c; tubbed 72½c. Hay unchanged. Hops active and very firm; State 18@15c; western 10@16c. Coffee firm; Rio 15½@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c for Porto Rico old; Cuba 10@11½c. Molasses dull. Rice steady. Crude petroleum 13½c; refined 24½c. Pork dull and unchanged; mess new $13 50; prime pork $11 00@11 25; prime mess new $12 00@12 50; August to January $13 50; small lot September $13 60. Beef dull; mess $9 00@12 00; extra $11 00@15 00. Hams $11 00; prime mess and India $20 00@25 00. Cut meats dull; hams 13@14c; shoulders 7½@8½c. Middles firm and unchanged in price. Lard heavy; prime steam 9½@9⅝c; kettle dried 10½c. Butter quiet; western 13@22c. Cheese 7@10c.

LATER.—Flour dull and drooping at $5 20@5 75 for shipping extras. Wheat firmer; spring No. 2 Chicago $1 31@1 32. Rye nominal at 78@79c, to arrive. Oats firm; western 50@52c; Ohio 53@55c. Corn unchanged. Pork steady. Lard heavy; August 10c. Eggs heavy at 15@20c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Alexandria	Aug.	9	Glasgow.
Wisconsin	Aug.	9	Liverpool.
Parthia	Aug.	9	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Aug.	12	France.
Angelia	Aug.	12	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug.	16	Liverpool.
Assyria	Aug.	16	Glasgow.
Nevada	Aug.	16	Liverpool.
Algeria	Aug.	19	Liverpool.
Celtic	Aug.	19	Liverpool.
Samaria	Aug.	19	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Aug.	23	Liverpool.
China	Aug.	23	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Aug.	26	Liverpool.
Pereire	Aug.	26	France.
Minnesota	Aug.	30	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 6, 1871.

River three feet three inches and falling; cloudy and warm. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—River five feet eight and stationary. Partially cloudy and hot.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—River about stationary, with seven inches in the chute and scant four and a-half feet on the Portland bar. Clear and hot. Packets are doing a good business. The H. S. Turner, Louisville to New Orleans, transferred her trip to the Mars Miller at French's Island, paid off her crew and returned to Owensboro, and laid up for more water.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 5.—Weather cloudy and hot; mercury 94, with signs of rain. River fallen two and a half inches. Port list: Up—Fayette, 12 M.; Fanny Brandeis and Mary Arment, 8 A. M.; Ella Hughes, 12 A. M.; Florence Lee, 1 P. M. Down—Mary Miller, 5 P. M. Business brisk.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 5.—Port list: John Lumsden, Evansville packet, midnight; Oceanus, Red river to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Mohawk, St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Mary Alice, Cairo to New Orleans, 3 A. M.; Eddyville, Louisville packet, 6 A. M.; City of Chester, Memphis and St. Louis; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 2 P. M. River falling slow. Clear; thermometer 84.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—Arrived—S. S. Merrill and Rob Roy, Keokuk; Dexter and Atlantic, New Orleans; Minnie, White river; City of Pekin, Tennessee river. Departed—Northwestern, St. Paul; Rob Roy and Utah, Keokuk; Bon Accord, Mound City; City of Vicksburg and R. J. Lockwood, Red river; Andrew Johnson and Capital City, New Orleans; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City. River declining slowly. Weather alternately clear and cloudy, with a prospect of rain to-night.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, August 5.—Cloudy and cool. River rose eight inches and still rising.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—Cloudy; mercury 90. River declining. Departed—Henry Ames, Julia and Grand Tower, St. Louis; Allen, White river; Clarksville, Cincinnati; Fort Gibson, Arkansas river.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—Arrived—Carrie V. Countz, St. Louis. Departed—John T. Moore, Belfast, Bee and barges, St. Louis.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE marks last evening indicated about twenty-eight inches and about a stand. The weather was excessively warm. The only departure since our last was the steamer Billy Parsons, who, during the low water season appears to have the Ohio river trade all to herself.

THE Mary E. Poe, loaded, left Shreveport on Wednesday for St. Louis.

EIGHT hundred and fifty-seven dollars is the amount of wharfage collected at Gallipolis during the year ending July 1.

THE Louisville and Henderson Packet Company have chartered the Camelia to take the place of the Morning Star.

THE iron steamer John T. Moore having withdrawn from Red river, is likely to make a trip to St. Louis.

COLONEL J. J. WORSHAM, formerly of the Worsham House, Memphis, died at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, aged 59.

CAPT. KOUNTZ new steamer John F. Tolle, now building at Elizabeth, will be ready to launch about the 12th inst. The Captain is highly delighted with her appearance.

THE steamer Palestine has entered the Louisville and Henderson trade, in command of Captain Triplett, and will hereafter be one of the regular packets of the Louisville and Henderson Mail Line Company's regular line.

CINCINNATI'S Saturday's *Gazette* says Captains Gillen and James A. Williard yesterday morning bought the barge John from Captain John Kyle for $3,000, and the barge Tom from Captain Henry A. Jones and Thomas Sheriock for $2,000.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has announced in the case of the exaction of a tonnage tax on canal boats, that if said tax did not fall due until after July 14, 1870, the collector must transmit, with his report, a certified statement with a view to refunding the money so collected.

THE Tennessee River Packet Company sold the steamer Sam. Orr, at Evansville, to the Cannelton Coal Company for $4,900. She will be converted into a towboat, and used in towing coal from the mines.

A NEW WHARF BOAT.—Commodore W. J. Kountz has contracted for a new wharf boat of the following dimentions: Length, two hundred and twenty feet; beam, fifty feet; hold, five and a half feet. She is building at Freeport, and is to be delivered in sixty days. She will be one of the boats you read about.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* informs us that Ike Hamitt modeled the new Cincinnati built towboat Crescent City. That is all right, but the *Democrat* failed to say where he hailed from. Suppose you locate him.

THE steamboat Messenger is offered for sale in our advertising columns. She is a good boat and is in first rate order for the fall trade. She can be purchased at a bargain if application is made for price and terms. Address Capt. Wm. Dean.

NOTICE.—During the suspension of navigation at Lock No. 2, the steamer West Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, will leave Port Perry daily on the arrival of the 3:15 P. M. train from this city. For further information inquire of Capt. S. R. Putnam, at the Connellsville depot.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

AT the request of passengers on the slack water, the boats will connect with the cars at Port Perry instead of McKeesport. In order to meet their views the change has been made. Captain A. S. Carlile has been busily engaged in perfecting arrangements for the comfort of passengers and the advantage of shippers.

NAT WILLIAMS sunk a lighter, containing 3,000 feet of lumber, 142 sacks oats, 72 bales of hay and 4 bbls. tobacco, at Grassy Flats, by striking a snag in Indiana chute. It lies in the chute, and can be easily raised, with light damage. The Ben. Franklin struck the same snag without receiving any damage.

JOHN B. DAVIS, President of steamers Osage and Sallie V., plying in White river, publishes in Memphis papers a vast advertisement, in which he says: Freight shipped by this line will reach its destination considerably in advance of all other routes, shippers saving thereby the enormous rates of river insurance and time by this route.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the present—during the time the water remains drawn from Pool No. 1—freight and passengers for Brownsville, Geneva and way points on the slackwater, will be conveyed by the Connellsville Railroad to Port Perry, and thence by boats. The passengers will leave daily at 4:30 P. M., sharp. As railroad trains leave on time, passengers would do well to be at the depot at say 4:20 P. M. For further particulars inquire of Captain A. S. Carlile, agent.

A TRAVELLER in his shirt sleeves got off a steamboat at Winona, on Friday, and told Marshall Dill that he wanted to get a little advice and see whether a steamboat had a right to refuse him his meals simply because he came to the table without a coat on. He was advised to keep his coat on here or coat wearing was the rule. While on the boat he insisted on going to the table without his coat, but none of the boys would wait on him, and he left the table hungry.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says: The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL wants to know who modeled the Cincinnati built stern-wheel steamer, Cresent City. That is easily told—Ike Hamitt. He got up the Mary Alice, also, and she is a crack towboat. The idea occurs to us that the word "Exporter" would prove an apt name for the new stern-wheel steamer now building for Captain John A. Williams, at Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania. The Captain is an old St. Louis boatman, our citizens take an interest in his enterprises, and those who have his convenience think the above name would be a good set off to his other steamer, the "Importer."

CINCINNATI.—Saturday's *Enquirer* says: The representatives of the different branches of the Pilots' Mutual Aid and Improvement Society, which have been in consultation with our pilots here for several days back, all left for their respective homes last evening. As the meeting was not a regular convention, no business of a public nature was transacted. Although the minutes was merely a friendly interchange of opinions, we understand it has been productive of much good, and all left feeling that it "was good to have been here." Captain William H. Dorsey, Barney Givens and James Shouse were the Pittsburgh delegates; A. J. Harrington and Andy Hennigan represented Louisville, and Beck Jolly and A. J. Harris did the honors for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.—Saturday's *Democrat* on the situation says: River nearly stationary at this point. Weather cloudy, and the long looked for rain fell in generous quantity last evening. Freight for New Orleans was more plentiful yesterday, and steamers appeared contented to take it at the reduced rates of 65 cents for flour and 35 cents per 100 pouns. Heavy showers in the north on Wednesday, but all the upper rivers still on the decline. The Arkansas is lower than for years. There is work above St. Louis for a dozen light steamers, which cannot be procured.

THE good time coming. The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following sensible article: As soon as the enlarged canal at Louisville is opened—long before December, it is believed—the line will resume operations with four spacious and speedy sidewheel steamers. While on this subject it may be remarked that the canal improvement referred to will prove a great and lasting benefit to the commerce of the Mississippi Valley. We do not know that Louisville will run a line of boats in the St. Louis trade, giving us back the lively days of the Alvin Adams, Fashion, Northerner, Southerner, &c., but a considerable number of steamers, sidewheel and sternwheel, will find employment between this port and Pittsburgh. Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburgh will have the opportunity of running long steamers to the Lower Mississippi during a large part of the year that has hitherto been lost to them in the matter of navigation. Cincinnati and Pittsburgh own a large amount of tonnage, and are always building steamers. They will place the right sort of boats in the St. Louis trade. If those cities lacked the enterprise to put in the necessary lines of boats, our boatmen and merchants would soon have it done. We have no apprehension, however, on that score.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J B Canfield, 1 car lime. S A Mundorf, 1 do lumber. South Pittsburgh P M Co, 1 do do. W H Graff, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do apples, 3 do pears. Duff & Son, 3 do onions, 1 do apples. Marshall & Co, 2 do eggs, 2 do apples. Voight, M & Co, 3 do eggs, 5 do apples. H Rea, 12 do apples. McPane & A, 35 sacks oats. Markle & Son, 40 do oats. B D Moore, 100 p bbls. J W Fairley, 1 car oats. W H Nanker, 1 do oats. H Riddle, 3 bbls apples, 30 kegs plums. Z Reynolds, 29 do oats. Voight, M & Co, 61 do do. C A Warmcastle, 205 empt oil bbls. W Stark, lot h goods. W F Postwick, 1 grain drill. Maloney & L, 1 car s iron. W T McMasters, 1 car lumber. W T Dunn, 4 cars lumber. W J Richardson, 1 car lumber. T D Thompson, 33 cases matches. J B Campbell, 50 bbl potatoes. G H Hoffstott, 100 green hides. Smith & F, 2 machines. S & B S M Co, 15 crates c work. House, H & Co, 25 bdl paper. H Riddle, S & Co, 1 car flour. W Walsh & Co, 1 car wheat, 1 do oats. Scott & Gisal, 1 do oats. Marshall, K & Co, 1 car wheat. W G Miller, 1 car oats. Woodworth & D, 25 boxes cheese.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Jas Horne & Co, 10 bales yarn. J & T B Mulholland, 2 pcs castings. J H & C B Davis, 7 bbls cooper, 1 pkg do, 1 bbl do. J Flemming, 1 bbl alcohol. W L Jones & Co, 1 do do. Hostetter & Smith, 1 bdl paper. Pitts Forge Co, 10 bbls lard oil. Armstrong, Bro & Co, 50 bbls bungs. B H Rubie, 7 crow bars. S A Clark & Co, 3 cribs croquet. Schomaker & Co, 200 bbls flour. Reed & Johnston, 8 bbls tobacco, 4 do bacon. Harbaugh, M and Co, 4 cars muck iron. Bricker and Co, 1 car corn. Graff, B and Co, 1 car limestone. House, H and Co, 64 sacks rye. Henry Curry, 2 grindstones. Riddle and Son, lot peaches. H Gerwig and Son, 4 bales twine. M J Mosk, lot bags. Jacob Ulrich, 5 bbls handles. H L Agnew, 1 bx handles. Andrew Brentons, 1 bdl handles. B L Fahnestock, 16 sacks kegs. Arbuckle and Co, lot empty boxes. N J Readin, 250 F cheese. H Brown & Co, 1 car shingles. F A Stevenson, 5 F cheese. Schomaker & Co, 25 do. Knox & Orr, 50 do. Woodworth & Co, 40 do. Robinson Rea & Co, lot castings &c. W W Miller & Co, 25 bbls h ware. Enslein Bros, 4 bbls brandy 2 do gin 9 do whisky. Keiser & S, 5 bbls spirits. A B Mills, 117 bales c flags. J C Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour. W H Graff & Co, 11 bbls pears. P Duff & Son, 10 do. E Lare & Co, 908 rolls roofing. Spratt Johnson & Co, 1 s plow. Haworth D D, 5 bales brooms. Reymer & Bro, lot lemons. Rev W H Irving, 4 F and 3 trunks. Mullen & Maloney, lot old iron. Standard oil Co, 228 new oil barrels. J W King, 16 sakes oats 1 grind stone. Atlantic Glass Co, 7 F glass. S Austin, 5 sacks oats.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J H Porter, 495 blf blooms. Chat Lake Ice Co, 1 car ice. Shoenberger, B & Co, 4 cars limestone. McCullough, Jr & Co, 4 bbls whisky, 1 cask wine. Hurley & Johnston, 2 coils lead pipe. Voigt, M & Co, 11 sks rags, 1 bbl eggs. Wm B Hays & Sons, lot empt bbls. W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 1 sk wool. M Hoffman, 1 bbl vinegar, lot c. Richard Bailey, 5 bbls potatoes. G A Williams, lot butter, eggs, apples, &c. Phillips & Woods, lot butter, eggs. C Henrick, do do. Y J Blanchard, do do. J Hoffman, lot c. Hubbard, Y, B & Co, 1 car sand. Jones & Laughlin, 2 k nails. Reeser & S, 1 keg whisky. J Brown, lot jars. McNish & B, 1 bx h ware. Parks Bro, 4 bbls c steel. Luebee & Bros, 5 bxs cheese. Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 plate steel. G White, Jr, 8 bales hops. Totton & Co, 4 straps.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Reese Owens, 3 hhds shoulders, 25 tcs hams. E H Myers & Co, 1 cask shoulders, 1 do d beef. W B Hays & Son, 5 tcs d beef. Graff, Bennett & Co, 10 bbls l oil. J Kuhen, 25 bxs starch. B C & J H Sawyer, 10 bxs candles. C Walters, 100 kegs l beer. Loomis & Collard, 36 tons pig iron. J M Secrist & Co, 150 bbls flour. John Fullerton & Son, 15 drums tobacco, 10 pails do. Harris & Ewing, 5 bbls l oil. J A Graff, 40 bbls apples. S P Shriver & Co, 13 bxs tobacco, 5 pails do. J Henderson & Bro 25 bbls starch. J M Mueller, 165 sacks malt. McHenry & H, 100 do wheat. Kinnard, Singer & Bro, 6 bbls whisky, 2½ casks do. Fred Owens, 15 bbls apples. M W Rankin & Bro, 1 bbl eggs. Wright, Mahood & Co, five bbls g apples. A Schaub, 4 bbls tobacco. Head & Metzgar, 15½ boxes do. J P Hanna & Co, 3 tierces d beef. O H Allerton, 4 bales hay. Marshall, K & Co, 2 cars bulk wheat. J W Bomgardner, 1 car oats in bulk. Bricker & Co, 1 car corn in sacks. S P Floyd & Co, 140 sacks s stuff.

Per Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH.

Carr, McCandless & Co, 5 boxes d g, 6 bales d g. R B Lawrence, 172 bxs clay. Fleming, A & Co, 40 bdls, 1 cask f wine, 1 bbl h w, 1 do sp turp. Kramer & V, 4 bbls, 2 bxs confec. B L Fahnestock, 87 boxes glass, 1 cask b salts, 7 pkgs drugs. G A Kelly, 21 bxs drugs. R E Sellers, 9 do do. Aikan & W, lot melons, 20 bbls apples, 10 do s potatoes. Adams & Co, 2 bbls s s. Arbuckle & Co, 100 bbls sugar. John Dunlap, 200 bxs tin. Evans, D & G, 100 bales oakum. W M Gormly, 25 bxs clothes pins, 1 bx capsl 2 bbls twine. Harris & E, 10 pkgs drugs, 40 bxs wine. Miller, B & P, 6 casks of crucibles, 4 bdls s floss. J A Renshaw, 5 pkgs groceries. Waton & M, 15 kegs rivets. Wallace, C & Co, 2 cks and 1 box h w. Anderson & W, 2 cars s steel. Bates & G, 86 carboys acid. A Bradley & Co, 2 bdls r s iron. Bryne, Walker & Co, 7 pkgs hardware. J Connor, 7 half chests tea. C J Clark, 1 box hardware. Geo Callguen & Son, 20 bbls mang. Davis C & Co, 5 kegs paint. England & B, 123 bdls s rod. Felton B & Co, 1 coil rope. Graff, B & Co, 1 box glass. Haworth & D, 2 bales twine. Houck J & Co, 5 bbls s potatoes. N W Hussey & Co, 1 bx wire. Holzman & W, 1 bx l g frames. T C Jenkins, 10 bags coffee. Jones, N Manf Co, 3 bdls f wire. J H Lippincott 10 bbls sugar. Lewis & P, 5 bars steel. Lindsay S & E, 1 bx h ware. Moorehead & Co, 1 bx glass. J C Mattern, 1 bx cigars. C E Spear, 1 bale mdse. S N & Co, 4 casks crucibles. W J Steel & Bro, 20 bbls apples. Seghmever & V, 6 bxs tea. W P Townsend, 2 kegs rivets. Voight & McG, 6 brls fish. W W Wallace, 1 blk marble. W & D Rinehart, 2 bxs sugar. McCandless J A Co, 1 bx d g. Wm Haslage & Co, 9 boxes tea. J M Eccles, 2 bxs d g. W W Wakefield, 1 bale d g. P Schlegel, 3 bxs tea. D Berg, 1 brl liquor. Wm Strobel, 1 case mouldings. F Owens, 10 bbls s potatoes. J Wilson & Sons, 25 bxs c pins, 2 bales twine.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	10	Carnagie, K & Co, m	2
J Wood, Son & Co, m	4	Reese, Graff & Co, m	4
Dilworth, P & Co m	1	Graff, B & Co, m	5
Robinson, R & Co, m	1	Graff, B & Co o	3
Brown & Co, m	1	Lewis, B, D & Co, m	1
Bryan & C, m	5	Rogers & B, o	1
Hailman & H, m	7		
Total			45

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	7	J Moorhead, b	3
Total			10

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Reese, Graff & Co, m	1	H. Woodsides, m	2
McKnight, P & Co, m	2	J W Porter, m	3
Total			8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	16	Hailman & H, m	1
J W Porter, m	6	Union Mills, m	1
J Reamer, m	2		
Total			26

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.
Loomis & Collard, m	1

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Coleman, Rahm & Co	18	Armstrong D & Co	35
Total			53

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received until August 10, for the Graduation, Masonry and Bridging of Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the P. V. and C. R. W., extending from Beck's Run to Dravosburg. Plans and specifications can be seen and all information obtained at the Company's Office. The Company reserve the right to reject all or a part of each bid. Bids to be addressed to J. M. BYERS, Chief Engineer.
Pittsburgh, July 28, 1871.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
Washington, July 24, 1871.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on the 15th day of AUGUST, 1871, for the delivery in the District of Columbia of nine millions (9,000,000) of pounds of 36 inch cast iron Water Pipe, Stop Cocks, and Special Castings. The entire quantity of Pipe is divided into four lots, and proposals will be received for the whole or a less number of lots. No proposals for Pipes, Special Castings or Stop Cocks will be received except in the printed forms, which, with Circulars, Specifications, Plans, Forms of Contract, and any desired information can be obtained in application in person or by letter to

GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

PROPOSED

Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, July 5, 1871.

WORKS, CORNER OF
WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The Gard Brick Co.

Are now prepared to furnish to Contractors and Builders A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE OF BRICK. The facilities for making are

30,000 per Day.

And its quality are equal to any manufactured in the market, which will be furnished in quantities at the

Very Lowest Possible Prices.

All Orders will receive prompt attention by addressing
JOSEPH TORRENS, 116 Water St.

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. | HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.
Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HO! FOR THE BUFFALO RACES.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO BUFFALO,
Over the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, good for Ten Days will be issued. Apply to
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent,
A. V. R.R. Co., Union Depot.

JOHN M. COOPER

STEAM PUMPS.
No. 882 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR SALE—WE offer at par and interest,
$42,000 City of Corry, Penn., Bonds.
Made by law free from State and Local Taxation, due July 1, 1881. Interest EIGHT PER CENT., payable January 1 and July 1, in Philadelphia.
For further particulars, address
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Dealers and Brokers in Municipal Bonds,
No. 11 Wall street, New York.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ENTERPRISE SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA., July 31, 1871.

ASSETS.

Bills Receivable	$119,482 50
Expense Account	3,095 16
Tax Account	357 77
Interest Account	354 31
Banking House and Lot	3,636 10
Due from Banks	13,581 74
Cash	10,766 81
	$151,277 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 57,301 00
Due Depositors	86,623 85
Earnings	7,352 87
	$151,277 72

FRED. B. HOLMES, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me.
ISAAC STEWART, Alderman.

We hereby certify that the above is a true and correct transcript from the Books of the Bank.

R. F. BAUMAN,
JNO. A. GILLILAND,
WM. ROWBOTTOM,
Committee.

7-30 Gold Loan

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last), is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by First and only Mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30s are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at the lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES. All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Also, by the following Banks and Bankers, of Pittsburgh, viz:

MASONIC BANK,
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,
N. HOLMES & SONS,
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

The following well known citizens are largely interested in the Stocks and Bonds of this Road, and are confidently referred to for its successful prosecution:

Wm. M. Lyon,	Wm. Thaw,
Charles J. Clarke,	Wm. Phillips,
Lloyd & Black,	Dilworth & Porter,
Wm. McKnight,	Geo. W. Cass,
J. K. and M. K. Moorhead,	J. N. McCullough,
Springer Harbaugh,	R. B. Garnahan,
J. Edgar Thompson,	Thos. A. Scott,
John Watt	

F. R. Brunot, and many others.

J. K. MOORHEAD.
General Agent for Pittsburgh District.

June 1, 1871.

PRIME DIVIDEND STOCKS

AND

Coupon Bonds

FOR SALE.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

90 FOURTH AVENUE,

Offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers the following Stocks and Bonds:

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (Turtle Creek Division) Bonds.
Allegheny Valley 7-30s and 7s.
Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds.
Also, the following Ten Per Cent. Dividend Stocks:
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia and Reading.
Pennsylvania Central.
Chicago and Northwestern.
Illinois Central. tf

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL F L O OIL O R R A FLORAL A L OIL L

FOR the TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature,—they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils meet every requirement for a Dressing for the Hair. They retain moisture for a greater length of time than Animal Oils. They are not injurious, and when used judiciously, produce beneficial results. THE FLORAL OIL, prepared by Messrs. ABEL & CO., from Pure Vegetable Oil, possesses these properties in an eminent degree. It is at once one of the cheapest, most cleanly, healthful, and agreeable preparations, perfumed with rare odors, ever presented to the public. It will be found especially valuable as an aid in dressing the hair of Children and Ladies. Promotes the growth of the Hair and imparts to it a rich lustre. No Toilet complete without it.

FLORAL OIL, PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., PERFUMERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., Perfumers, Manufacturers of PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. Druggists and Dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, should send in their orders for FLORAL OIL, Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.

Chas. Abel & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Abel's Prize Medal Hair Oils.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,
FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACES AND LIPS.
172 WYLIE AVE., PITTSBURGH.

G. C. BAILEY & CO.'S

ANTI-FREEZING

HYDRANTS,

Have many advantages over the Ordinary Hydrant, and are sold at the same prices.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM AT
No. 6 NINTH, Late Hand Street.

Our Trade Mark is
EVERY BODY TAKES IT!
BRADY'S
FAMILY BITTERS.
(Copyright secured.)
For Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever,
DYSENTRY AND FLUX.
For Liver and Kidneys it has no equal.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
MANUFACTURED BY
D. C. BRADY & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. A. STINE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
No. 6 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,
MWF WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

Diosma Crenata----Buchu Leaves

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement, or Labor Pains; Bed-Wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, or Whites.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,

TAKE NO OTHER.

PRICE—$1 25 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe Symptoms in all communications.

ADDRESS

H. T. Helmbold,

594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

None are Genuine unless done up in Steel Engraved Wrapper, with Fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

MWF H. T. HELMBOLD.

RIVER PACKETS.

FROM BELLAIR, OHIO.

To Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Kanawha and Muskingum River.

PASSENGERS FROM PITTSBURGH by the 6 o'clock A. M. Train on the C. and P. R. R. will connect daily, (Sunday excepted), at Bellair with the new and splendid Sidewheel Steamers

COURIER AND EXPRESS,

For the above named points.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER ELECTOR	Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN	Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT	Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT
Draught Passenger Steamer
WEST VIRGINIA,
PETER DONALDSON .... Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of
S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
THIS DAY—4 P. M.
THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
BILLY PARSONS,
McCLUSKEY .... Commander.

Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply to
CHAS. M. FAIRMAN, at Wharfboat.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—The fine Steamer MESSENGER will be sold on reasonable terms. Length, 156 feet; Beam, 35; Hold, 5½ feet. Engines—Cylinders, 16 inches, 5 feet stroke; 3 Boilers, 24 feet, 38 inches; Shaft Journals, 8½ inches. She is well furnished and in thorough repair, and is all ready for business. For further information apply to CARTER & CONN, St. Louis, or Capt. WM. DEAN, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf
[Cincinnati Commercial copy two weeks and send bill to this office.]

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers.

CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF PARIS,	CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF NEW YORK.

AND OTHERS.

Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Cabin Excursion Tickets, good for one year, $135 Gold.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
BINGHAM & CUSHING,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh.
Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR,
PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,

OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,
ON
EUROPEAN PLAN.

The Best Accommodations,
The Largest Billiard Room in the State.
The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.

Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,
W. H. STROUP,
PROPRIETOR.

St. Clair Hotel,

Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.
GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city, fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is near all the Public Buildings, and is accessible from all the Depots by the Street Cars, which pass the Hotel every five minutes from all directions. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN ELEGANT STYLE, with all the modern improvements, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with an eye to the comfort of its guests. The Building has a thorough organized Fire Department, including the Perigoy's Fire Escape, and the upper stories are reached by an Elevator. The Proprietors are so well known in connection with the far-famed "Eutaw House," that further comment is unnecessary.

HATS CAPS, STRAW GOODS

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS

(LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.)

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL,

FOR THE
Spring and Summer Trade
1871,
AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

84
Wood Street.

GROCERIES, &C.

TEAS,

STANDARD GROCERIES.

The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of
STANDARD GOODS,
Now in Store at
Warehouse No. 112 Second Avenue.

Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for
SAMPLES OF TEAS,
Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
Wholesale Grocer and Jobber in Teas,
No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

RAILROADS:

New Route to Bedford Springs

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

An Omnibus will leave Bridgeport Daily on arrival of Baltimore Express, which leaves Pittsburgh at 6 10 A. M., arriving at Bedford Springs same evening.

Further information may be had from
H. T. ROWLEY, Ticket Agent,
Monongahela Station, corner Grant and Water streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After JUNE 4th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	1:50 a m	Mail Train	1:00 a m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Fast Line	1:20 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	10:00 a m
Philada. Ex	6:05 p m	1st Pacific Ex	10:20 a m
Fast Line	11:40 p m	2d Pacific Ex	10:40 a m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Homew'd No. 1	6:00 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Homewd No. 1	7:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:30 a m	Brinton Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	9:40 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Altoona Ac	1:35 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:20 p m	Walls No. 4	2:20 p m
Wall's No. 6	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:20 p m
Homw'd No. 2	5:35 p m	Wall's No. 6	5:50 p m
Wall's No. 7	6:15 p m	Homewd No. 2	6:45 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	9:20 p m	Wall's Ac. No. 7	7:20 p m
Wall's Ac No. 8	10:50 p m	Brint'n Ac No 2	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 1 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:15 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:15 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 6:05 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:50 a. m.; Philadelphia 7:40 a. m.; Baltimore 7:25 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 11:40 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 7:15 a. m.; Philadelphia 11:15 a. m.; Baltimore 10:40 a. m.; Washington 1:10 p. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.

For further information apply to
W. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, June 5th, 1871, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

Day Express	8:25 a m	7:45 p m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:30 a m
Mail Train	12:20 p m	5:50 p m
Parker Accommodation	6:00 a m	10:22 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:10 a m
Freeport Accommodation	9:35 a m	2:30 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:05 p m	8:00 a m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	8:50 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	5:00 p m	7:20 p m

Parkers Accommodation Trains run daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at principal stations. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 12th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m
Express	11:15 a m	Claremont Ac	11:35 a m
Claremont Ac	1:15 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:40 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:45 p m	Express	4:40 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:10 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:15 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P.M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 4:40 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Blairsville.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, May 15th, 1871, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time;

Leave.		Arrive.	
Baltimore Exp's†	6:10 a m	1st McKeesport Accommoda'n	6:40 a m
Mail Train	6:50 a m	2d McKeesport Accommoda'n	8:00 a m
Mixed Way Ac	9:20 a m	West Newton Ac	8:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	Pittsburgh and Connellsv'le Ac	10:10 a
Pittsburgh and Connellsv'le Ac	3:15 p m	Cincinnati Ext†	11:20 a
West Newton Ac	4:30 p m	3d McKeesport Accommoda'n	2:10 p m
Braddocks Ac	5:30 p m	Mixed Way Ac	3:50 p m
2d McKeesport Accommodat'n	6:20 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommoda'n	10:40 p m	Braddocks Ac	7:00 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10:10 a m

†Daily. *Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

NOTE.—The Cincinnati and Baltimore Express, Mail, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Accommodations, east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. After MAY 28th, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:43 a m	McDonald Ac	6:58 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:33 a m
Washington Ac	8:38 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
Pacific Express	11:03 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:13 p m
McDonald Ac	11:28 a m	McDonald Ac	3:43 p m
Southern Ex	3:18 p m	Columbus Mail	5:28 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Fast Line	5:43 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	11:28 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

11:03 a. m. Pacific Express will leave daily.
12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:38 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:28 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l. Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From MAY 28th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	1:38 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	9:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	5:43 p m
Chicago Exp	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and WhgEx	1:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:28 p m
Pacific Express	3:13 p m	Chicago Mail	9:48 p m
Wheeling Ex	5:08 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	10:53 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Pacific Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

INSURANCE.

Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK .... President.
WM. P. HERBERT .... Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD .... General Agent.

Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alexander Speer,	Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	D. Ihmsen,
Philip Reymer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL .... $175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

WM. A. CALDWELL .... President.
JNO. McDEVITT .... Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY .... Secretary.
Captain F. A. DOHRMAN, General Agent and Surveyor

DIRECTORS:

W. A. Caldwell,	David M. Smith,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
George A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
Wm. H. Forsyth,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	Geo. W. Dilworth,
Samuel B. Robinson,	David McCandless,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,

James McCandless.

Citizen's Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—Corner Market and Water streets, Second Floor

WM. BAGALEY .... President.
JOHN REA .... Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS;

Wm. Bagley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnston,	S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Capt. Thos. Snowden,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers.
S. M. Kier,	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

Peoples' Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, second floor.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

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THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Serious Riot at a Meeting in Ireland—Affairs in Algeria Still Critical.

Meeting of the Friends of Amnesty—A Fearful Riot the Result.

DUBLIN, August 6, Evening.—In spite of the prohibition of the authorities, the friends of amnesty attempted to hold a meeting this evening in Phoenixville. Mr. Smith, M. P., Mr. Sullivan, editor of the *Nation*, and Mr. John Sullivan Byrne, of the *Irishman*, entered the park with a large crowd. Police Superintendent Howe, standing on Wellington monument, ordered Smith and his followers to desist, when he was hurled to the bottom of the monument and maltreated. A riot ensued, and the police charged upon the mob and beat and kicked men, women and children indiscriminately. The fight lasted half an hour, when the police, having been reinforced, succeeded in dispersing the rioters. Smyth Sullivan and a man named Nolan were badly wounded. Over one hundred injured persons have been taken to the hospitals. The authorities are firm in their determination to prevent any meeting, and the leaders of the attempt to-day will be prosecuted.

Affairs in Algeria still Critical.

LONDON, August 6, Evening.—The Paris journals say the condition of affairs in Algeria are still critical. Some of the commanders there refuse to obey orders, and the General commanding threatens to resign.

CINCINNATI.

The Sunday Laws Question—Warnings from the Pulpit.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—The Sunday laws received a full share of pulpit attention to-day. Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Methodist Episcopal, said to-night that foreigners must understand that Americans will not be ruled by their dictation in matters of this kind. If they should persist in efforts to destroy the institutions that made our country what it is, the people would sunder party ties and meet them at the ballot box as one man. The *Enquirer*, this morning, says the Board of Aldermen will hardly acquiesce in the vote of of the Board of Councilmen repealing these laws.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Italian demonstration in honor of the occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy took place at San Francisco yesterday. The procession was one of the most tasteful and brilliant ever seen there. There was no necessity for the interference of the police.

All the lands belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad in Dodge county, Nebraska, are advertised for sale for non-payment of taxes.

Lubricating oil was struck at Terre Haute, Ind., Saturday night, at a depth of 1,636 feet. It is thought this will prove a forty barrel well. Fifteen or twenty barrels have already been pumped, although the water is not yet exhausted.

The friends of the late C. L. Vallandigham held a meeting at Dayton Saturday, and appointed a Committee to report upon a plan for erecting a suitable monument to his memory.

D. O. Salmen's extensive factory and warehouse, at Syracuse, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $40,000; insurance $10,000.

POLITICAL.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The *Republican* has a special from Prairie City, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, saying that considerable excitement was manifested there among the Indians over the political contest for Chief Judges, etc. Colonel W. P. Ross, nephew of John Ross, and Colonel Downing, are the opposing candidates. Both were officers in the Federal army, and were opposing candidates two years ago, when the southern element of the nation, through its representative men, made a proposition to Congress for a division of the appointive offices in return for their support. This Colonel Ross refused, but it was accepted by Downing, who received the entire support of that part of the nation who had sided with the South and was elected. The same race is being run over again. The election takes place on Monday, 7th inst., when it is expected Downing, who is a full blood, will be elected.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1871.

JUDGE HENRY D. BARRON,

Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, will leave Washington to-night for Wisconsin, and will be absent several weeks.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1871.

SUNDAY TRAVEL ON FERRYBOATS DECREASING.

Travel on the Staten Island ferryboats to-day was perceptibly influenced by the disaster. There were not half as many passengers as on previous Sundays.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales—

1,000 bbls upper road, spot, A. T. Co.	$4 25
1,000 bbls upper road, spot, A. T. Co.	4 27½
1,000 bbls upper road, regular, A. T. Co.	4 27½
1,000 bbls upper road, Titusville pipe	4 32½
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O. 30 days	4 30
8,000 bbls upper road, S. O. all the year	4 52½
300 bbls Petroleum Center, 47 gravity	4 45
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 40
325 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 40
225 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 40
1,000 bbls Rouseville, 46 gravity	4 45
1,000 bbls lower road, regular	4 45
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 50
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 50

The week closed, as it began, with a quiet, dull market at prices showing about 10c decline all along the creek, there being, however, no change from yesterday. $4 25 was the standing offer for A. T. Co. spot and $4 32½ for Titusville pipe; no sales were pushed, however; $4 40 seemed the ruling price for regardless on the lower road and only $4 50 was bid at Oil City.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—River five feet four, having fallen four inches. Partially cloudy and hot.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, August 6.—Weather cloudy in port, and hot; mercury 96. River declining slowly. Port list: Down—Mary Ament, 9 P. M.; Camelia, 9 A. M. Nothing done.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 6.—Port list: H. C. Yaeger, New Orleans to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 9 A. M.; Ada Hellman, Louisville packet, 6 A. M.; City of Alton, St. Louis to New Orleans, 1 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7 P. M. River falling slowly. Light shower at noon; clear now; thermometer 88. The Tom Jasper lightered the steamer Kyle and released her from her perilous position this morning. No timbers were broken, though she ran on a rock with such force as to raise her bow two feet. She is not leaking very badly, but will unload here and go on the ways at Mound City or St. Louis. There was no serious damage to the cargo, except the scalding to death of forty hogs by steam from the syphon pumps.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—*Arrived*—Alice, Missouri River; Lucy Bertram and Mollie McPike; City of Pekin, Tennessee river; Oceanus, Red river; City of Chester, Memphis; Dexter, New Orleans. Departed—Minnie, White river; Mollie McPike, Keokuk. River rising slowly, the swell coming from the Missouri; very heavy rain from midnight till eight o'clock this morning.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—Rainy; mercury 88. River declining. Departed—Indiana, Louisville; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis; Rubicon, New Orleans; Marble City, Vicksburg.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

How it was Composed and Set to Music, as Related by an Octogenarian.

"And you knew Francis Key?"

"Knew him! Why he lived but a few doors above my father's house. There were once two brothers, John Ross and Philip Barton Key. Philip was an officer in the British army during the revolutionary war, while John was in that of the United States. John lived on Pipe's creek, near Taneytown, Frederick county, Maryland, where Francis and his sister Anna, John's only children were born. There was an exiled Scotchman, Mr. Bruce—said to have been heir to the throne of Scotland—who had built a mill on Pipe's creek, and there, in the company of this noble old aristocrat, Frank spent his very early boyhood. The brothers, Philip and John, were large, manly-looking fellows, but Frank and Anna were of much smaller mould. Annie Key was a beautiful little girl, with the the cheerfulest face and most pleasant smile I ever saw. When they moved into town, near my father's, Frank was half grown up, and ready to enter as a law student with Roger B. Taney, then at the head of the Frederick bar. Roger was a tall, gaunt fellow, as lean, they used to say, as a Potomac herring, and as shrewd as the shrewdest. He married bright little Anna. It was like the union of a hawk with the skylark; but she lived to be the wife of a Chief Justice of the United States, and I never heard that either repented of their marriage. Mr. Taney was a strict Catholic, and Frank an Episcopalian, not considered very zealous and sharp in his profession, and much given to dreaming. He went to Virginia and brought home a wife much larger and taller than himself, went to housekeeping on Market street, and had a couple of little children when I left home in 1809 to seek my fortune in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. *

"You have heard of Admiral Cockburn, who commanded the British fleet? The atrocious scoundrel! Words can never paint the miserable coward and boaster in his true colors. After his depredations along the eastern shore of Maryland, there followed the sacking of Washington, the battle of North Point, and the attempt of the enemy to take the city of Baltimore by water, as they failed to do by land. You know all about the bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13, 1814. I have gone over it again, in fancy, hundreds of times, and I tell you Frank Key, patriotic as he was in his heart's core, could not help composing that poem. It was forced out of him. Just think! He was a prisoner on the fleet, which was anchored two miles from Fort McHenry, the city's main defense. He could watch all the enemy's preparations, and he knew the danger they foreboded. Through the terrific cannonading of that midnight fight, while the sky was lit up with the fiery courses of the flying bombs, do you think he could sleep? As the trouble ceased upon the coming morning, and he looked through the dim twilight for the flag of his country, his heart sick with fear and doubt, could he help the grand outburst of that first verse? And then, as through the mists of the deep the banner loomed dimly in the morning sun's first rays, and he exclaimed:

> 'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner! Oh, long may it wave,
> O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!'

It was prayer and praise all in one, and there has never been anything like it since."

Mr. Herndon stopped to wipe his sweating face with his silk bandana handkerchief, and take a few rapid strides across the floor. He had forgotten his cane and the weight of his eighty years in this reminiscence of his strong young manhood, and if Admiral Cockburn had that moment stood before him in the flesh and blood insolence of his real self, I would have been the chronicler of his fate. * * *

"'Have you heard from Francis Key's poem?' said one of our mess, coming in one evening, as we lay scattered over the green hill near the captain's marquee. It was a rude copy, and written in a scrawl which Horace Greeley might have mistaken for his own. He read it aloud, once, twice, three times, until the entire division seemed electrified by its pathetic eloquence. An idea seized Fred. Durang. Hunting up a volume of old flute music, which was in somebody's tent, he impatiently whistled snatches of tune after tune, just as they caught his quick eye. One called 'Anacreon in Heaven,' (I have played it often, for it was in my book that he found it,) struck his fancy and riveted his attention. Note after note fell from his puckered lips, until, with a leap and a shout, he exclaimed, 'Boys, I've hit it!' and fitting the tune to the words, there rang out *for the first time* the song of the Star Spangled Banner. How the men shouted and clapped, for never was there a wedding of poetry to music made under such inspiring influences! Getting a brief furlough the brothers sang it on the stage of Holliday Street Theater soon after. It was caught in the camps and sung around our bivouac fires, and whistled in the streets and when peace was declared and we scattered to our homes, carried to thousands of firesides as the most precious relic of the war of 1812. Ferdinand Durang died—I do not know where—and Frank Key's bones lie in the cemetery at Fredericktown; but I guess that song will live as long as there is an American boy to sing it."—*Mrs. Nellie Eyster, in Harper's Magazine for July.*

ADVENTURES IN AEROSTATION.

SEVENTH PAPER

BY A PRACTICAL AERONAUT.

The Author's Consistency in Question—Casualties in Ballooning—The Cause of Them—The Death of Thurston—Analogical Reasoning, &c., &c.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

The following is a copy of a note sent to the writer of these articles, demanding some reply, as there may be other readers who are interested in the response which it is intended to call out:

DEAR SIR:—As a greatly interested reader of your contributions to the COMMERCIAL upon the subject of air navigation, I would inquire if you are not too sanguine regarding its safety. It is well known that almost all noted aeronauts have met with their deaths while engaged in their business, and though you claim the science can be practised with safety, I do not see how you can make this first fact, on the one hand, consistent with your claims on the other. Can you explain.

H. F. R.

RESPONSE:—My friend approaches me through a very narrow channel and with weak arms. The consistency of my claims regarding the practicability and safety of aerostation may not fully appear, but I will endeavor in this paper to make them more clear. First, I will refer to those who have lost their lives by means of balloons, when it will be seen that the number is not large, and that for the most part their death was the result of want of care.

(a.) The first casualty was that of Pilatre de Rozier and M. Romain—the former the first man to ascend in a balloon—who were lost in an attempt to cross the English Channel from France to England on the 15th of June, 1785. They had in use a hot air machine, which took fire and dropped them to the earth from an elevation of 3,000 feet.

(b.) M. Mosment made an ascent from Lisle on the 7th of April, 1786, and while leaning over the car to drop a parachute containing an animal, fell out and came to the earth and was killed.

(c.) On the 2d of September 1812, Mr. Zambeccari and M. Bonoga ascended from Boulogne. On alighting their machine caught in a tree, took fire, and the aeronauts in leaping out were killed.

(d.) During the year 1812, R. Bixfort went up in an imperfect balloon from Manheim. He was dashed against a house and killed.

(e.) Mad. Blanchard was killed at Tivoli, July 6, 1819, by falling from a balloon a distance of four hundred feet.

(f.) A Mr. Harris was killed at London, May 24, 1824, by a precipitated descent.

(g.) Mr. Cocking was killed on the 24th of July, 1837, by descending from a balloon near London in a parachute.

(h.) M. Arban lost from Barcelona, September, 1849.

(i.) Lieutenant Gale lost from Vincennes, September, 1850.

(j.) Jas. Gouiston, killed at the town of Lees, June 7, 1852.

(k.) Mr. Knight, lost from Bombay, December 14, 1852.

(l.) Mr. Mearle, lost in September, 1851.

(m.) T. Winchester, lost from Norfolk, Ohio, August 1857.

(n.) Mr. Thurston, lost from Adrian, Michigan, in the summer of 1859.

The foregoing list comprises nearly if not quite all of the well authenticated deaths, the causes of which we will refer to as follows:

(a) The only wonder in connection with this case is that the victims were not before killed, and that all others who have used the impractical hot air machine have not met with disaster.

(b) Conceded at the time to have been the result of insufficient precaution.

(c) Another hot air disaster.

(d) Warned of his danger before starting but would not take heed.

(e) Went off in the midst of a fete and fire works. Balloon took fire.

(f) Let his balloon fall to the earth too rapidly.

(g) Was warned by his friends that his machine would collapse, but he persisted in trying a new principle with imperfect apparatus.

(h.) Body found but nothing known concerning the cause of the disaster.

(i.) No record.

(j.) Fell out of his vehicle while attempting to alight.

(k.) Went out to sea and was never heard from.

(l.) Carried off in a balloon which broke from its moorings, and not knowing how to manage it was taken to an altitude where he froze to death.

(m.) No record. His friends have claimed that he was never heard from. Others have pronounced the loss a hoax.

(n.) Carried off on his balloon while working the gas out of it, after having alighted.

We have here an array of fourteen fatal disasters, transpiring in a space of eighty-nine years, since the invention or discovery of balloons. I do not claim that these are all that have occurred, but there are none others duly authenticated in the authorities which I have at hand. The cause for all but four of these disasters can be given, and the casualties could have been avoided. The hot-air principle, which necessitates for long voyages the carrying and continual use of the lightest of combustibles, cannot be practiced without peril. Neither can it be applied to the practical development of the science. All this has long since been fully determined and agreed upon. Then, unless we are to regard negligent and ignorant management as unavoidable disaster, we can reduce the number of unavoidable deaths caused by ballooning to a mere nothing compared with the number of persons who have been engaged in it—probably less than one-half per cent.—and the dangers fade away like the dew before a morning sun—become really less than those encountered by a life on a canal boat.

Concerning imperfect management we can refer to the case of poor Thurston, as being one quite familiar and at the same time embracing circumstances which can be easily understood. Usually a very careful and deliberate worker, it is evident that in this case he was the victim of misplaced confidence. He had alighted, and with the assistance of his *compagnon de voyage* had discharged a portion of his gas, unloosed the basket and stripped the aerostat of its net, even so far as to detach the latter from the valve. With the gas envelope prone upon the ground in this manner no trouble would be anticipated so long as two men had a hold upon it; or even should they loose their hold and it had sufficient buoyancy to arise, the expectation would be that it would not go far, as the weight of the valve would reverse the natural position of the envelope and the gas would almost immediately escape through the open neck above, when the machine would return to the earth. But Mr. Thurston was evidently deceived in all these particulars. His companion, who was holding at the neck, either becoming suffocated by the escaping gas, or in some manner loosing his grasp upon the machine found it passing away from him. Mr. Thurston was at the other end, seated upon the valve, clasping that portion of the envelope in his arms to press the gas out at the neck. As the machine arose Mr. Thurston evidently supposed the neck to be open, as he said to his companion: "All right—she'll be down in a minute." But, alas, such was not the case. The machine went up gently with an ascensive power of not more than five or ten pounds, and from the fact that it did not return, it is evident that the valve lines became entangled around the neck and choked it, thereby preventing the escape of gas. Up, up, it went, its speed becoming accelerated as it passed into the rarer air above, carrying Thurston out of human vision and human hope and beyond the reach of human prayer.

Can mortal picture the agony which must have been experienced by that man when he realized his position? He had no hope and he knew it. Nothing but a miracle or the interposition of Supreme power could rescue him from the dreadfully agonizing death of freezing at an elevation of thousands of feet from the earth, and if the numbed, stiffened limbs should retain their clasp upon the machine, the weight of his body would eventually bring it down. But if this clasp was broken his body must drop to the earth with a velocity that would crush it to atoms when it struck. There was no help, because the gas was confined in the top of the balloon far above him. There was no help, because he could not leave his seat upon the valve. There was no help, because he was as absolutely suspended in the heavens as a fixed star. Some weeks afterwards his bones were found in a forest where they had fallen, mangled, broken and splintered to atoms.

This was truly a dreadful situation, a dreadful casualty; but, as I have shown, it was the result of the want of care. The first movement of an aeronaut upon getting his aerostat upon the side upon the earth is to cast his valve and expressive lines into the equator of the apparatus, when he at once dispenses with every possible means of strangulation at the neck. Like steam engineering or navigating the water, certain imperative regulations must be observed, but because of this we should not conclude that navigating the air must be far more dangerous.

The truth is, it is only considered dangerous because it is not generally understood. We encounter casualties every journey we make, and witness them frequently without a shudder, because they are of a kind to which we have become accustomed; and so it will continue until the end of time; and ere long the casualties of air navigation will be a portion of this life experience, though I firmly believe there will be less of it from actual and necessary cause than of any other.

As I have somewhere else said, it is neither the danger or practicability of the science which is in question among men who have given it thorough attention. Indeed the atmosphere seems to present the most attractive and universal medium for navigation. It is not the real peril but the imprudences which have retarded the investigation and progress of the science; and it is with some hope of being able to enlist the attention of scientific men that I am now following the subject in these papers.

—Since the above was in type a casualty has occurred at Massilon, Ohio, by which a hot air balloonist lost his life. We have no patience with such fool-hardy adventurers, and scarce dare take them into consideration.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO HASH VEAL.

Take the cold meat left over from a roast fillet or loin of veal, cut it up into small pieces, square, and about the size of dice. This is much nicer than chopping it. Take a half pint of water to about a pint of the chopped meat, a little butter and black pepper; sprinkle over the meat a teaspoonful of flour. When the water is hot, pour in the chopped veal, and stir until it comes to a simmer, when it is done, and must be removed to the back of the stove. Toast very nicely a few slices of bread, cut them into squares, and set them around the dish alternately with round slices of lemon. Pour the hash in the center. The carver should set upon the plate first a piece of the toast, and then place over it a spoonful or two of the hash, and a slice of lemon on top of all. Potatoes nicely mashed are served with hash.

FLAVORING WITH LEMON.

One of the best housekeepers we know, says the *Hearth and Home*, has told us of her method of producing lemon-flavoring. She never throws lemon skins away after making lemonade, lemon pies, etc., but always, while the skins are yet fresh, shaves off the yellow surface with a sharp penknife, taking as little of the white part as possible. These small yellow shavings are then sprinkled upon a warm plate, and as soon as they are dry they are put into a muslin bag. When required for use, whatever quantity may be needed at the time is ground into a fine powder, and this powder makes the best lemon flavoring, our friend says, that she ever has met with. Orange peel may be successfully treated precisely in the same way.

This same lady preserves lemon juice for flavoring, and for lemonade, by mixing it with sugar, without cooking it, until it becomes a thick syrup. It is then ready to be put in bottles and sealed. Orange juice may be kept for weeks in like manner.

Kissing the Pope's Toe.

A correspondent writes from Rome: An eminent New York broker has a portion of his family traveling in Europe. Among them is a young son, who is preparing by travel to join his brothers in the business of the street. In company with some friends he made one of the party who were to have an audience with the Pope. As is well known, these audiences are held in the Library of the Vatican. The visitors who have the honor of an interview are ranged on either side, single file. As he passes slowly along devout Catholics kneel and kiss the slipper; quasi-Catholics kneel and kiss the hand of His Holiness. Others stand and salute the hand which is extended to all. The young New Yorker was the last on the line. He did not kneel to kiss the shoe, nor did he kiss the outstretched hand, but seized it, and gave it a good, hearty, Yankee shake. The consternation at the audacity of the young man was very marked. The Pope, who was evidently taken by surprise, was the first to recover himself. He shook his finger roguishly at the youth, laid his hand on his shoulder, and said: "You are from New York, I presume, young man?" "I am a New Yorker," was the reply. "I thought so," said the Pontiff, as he passed on, intimating that a New Yorker was quite daring enough for anything. When questioned how he dared do such a thing, Young America replied: "Dare do it? I shook hands with General Grant and General Scott, and why should I not shake hands with the Pope as well as with any other prominent man? The affair is quite the talk of the street, where the young man is well known. It will make him quite as famous as the act of Raleigh when he flung his cloak in the mud before Queen Bess."

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best hair dressing.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, August 6, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Hight of bar.	Change 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change 24 hrs.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Pressure.	Force, approx.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.95	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	S. W.	5	12	B	[illegible]
Cairo	29.96	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	29.94	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	B	[illegible]
Cincinnati, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C	[illegible]
Cleveland, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	B	[illegible]
Davenport, Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A	[illegible]
Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C	[illegible]
Memphis, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	[illegible]	N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C	[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	30.00	[illegible]	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A	[illegible]
New Orleans, La.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Pa.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	B	[illegible]
St. Louis, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	68	[illegible]	S.	16	1.28	D	[illegible]

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

Careless and Malicious Distribution of Poisoned Sausage—A Violation of Law—The Perpetrators to be Prosecuted.

There is no more heinous or dangerous offense in the long catalogue of crimes not included among the felonious, than that prohibited by the one hundred and fifty-fourth section of the penal code, the willful and malicious poisoning of domestic animals, or exposing poisonous substances, yet this crime is being committed day after day, if not by, at least with the knowledge and consent of those who are hired and paid for apprehending and bringing to punishment violaters of the law. The barbarous and worse than brutal practice of waging a war of extermination against the canine race, by administering poisoned sausage and other substances, is not only unwarranted, illegal and without authority of law, but is in direct violation of a statute as well as of the common law.

By act of Assembly the City Councils are empowered to make laws to prevent dogs from running at large, and to authorize the destruction of the same when at large, contrary to any lawful prohibition, and in pursuance thereof Councils passed an ordinance which provides that dogs shall be taken up, killed and buried, but does not say that they shall be poisoned, and if it did it would be in direct contradiction with our statute laws.

If the practice, infamous as it is, was confined to the poisoning of worthless curs, found running at large in violation of the city ordinances, it might be tolerated on the grounds of expediency, but when it is carried to the extent that it now is, and poisoned substances are not only dropped along the streets and thoroughfares, but thrown into private yards, it is time the Mayor should interfere and put a stop to such a gross violation of law. In a number of instances valuable dogs have been poisoned, while securely chained on the premises of their owners; chickens innumerable have been killed under the same circumstances, and within a few days past a little child in one of the upper wards found a piece of balogna sausage lying in the yard, and would have eaten it and ere this been a corpse, had not its mother by mere accident noticed it and taken the deadly poison from it.

It will not do for the authorities to attempt to shift the responsibility in this matter so long as the practice of poisoning dogs is continued, for if the police do not throw the poison into private yards, evil disposed persons take advantage of the chances given them to vent their spleen upon the objects of their hatred.

Efforts are now being made by some two or three gentlemen who have lost valuable dogs, to ascertain who administered the poison, with a view to prosecuting the case to the bitter end, and it is intimated others who have figured conspicuously in the inhuman and illegal practice by preparing the doses and directing the work will be included and made to suffer the full penalty of the law.

The city law prohibits hogs from running at large in the city, and the police might with the same propriety enforce that ordinance by administering poison as in the former case. As stated above, the practice is an illegal one, and every man who administers a dose of poison to a dog, or throws it upon the street with intent to poison a dog, is subject to imprisonment in the penitentiary and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and deserves to suffer the one to the full extent of the three years and pay the other.

Collection Department of the Mercantile Agency.

Past due claims promptly pushed to collection at the office of "The Mercantile Agency," 63, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue. Possessing as we do unequalled facilities for the transaction of a collection business, in which we have been engaged in this city for the past eighteen or twenty years, we would call the attention of the business community to our very efficient system of prosecuting past due collections, and legal business generally, at distant points, where it becomes very desirable to obtain the services of prompt, reliable and efficient lawyers. Before putting clients to any expense whatever, we can, as a rule, advise them correctly as to the probability and chances of collection of their claims.

R. G. DUN & Co.

Robert J. Breckenridge, Manager. tf

THE Park concerts will be revived next Saturday evening, and the probabilities are that they will be continued regularly the remainder of the season. Mr. Purcell has already secured about two hundred dollars from the business men of Federal street, and he feels confident that he can raise sufficient funds to furnish music the entire season with but little difficulty. On Tuesday evening he will send in a communication to the Park Commission, offering to furnish the music, and if the offer is accepted, of which there is no doubt, our citizens may expect to enjoy once more these delightful open air entertainments.

JOHN NETTLER, a well known citizen of this city, died last evening at his residence on Sixth avenue. Mr. Nettler was an old pressman, and has been employed in a number of job offices and one newspaper office. He was married to a neice of John Shipton, Esq., member of Council, and at the time of his death was forty-eight years of age.

TRY THE TEAS

Sold at No. 140 Smithfield street, Fusi Yama Tea Importing Company.

REAL ESTATE POSITIVE SALES.

This is the day for the grand positive sale of lots at Fleming. Take the 10:20 train from the Federal street depot, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. To-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock, is the time for the sale of the neat small house and lot, No. 30 Avery street, Fourth ward, Allegheny. See advertisements by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

THE PLACE TO BUY PURE TEAS.

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Company, No. 140 Smithfield street.

FREE EXCURSION THIS MORNING TO GREAT SALE OF LOTS NEAR PENN AVENUE.

At half past nine o'clock this morning twelve cars of the Citizens' Passenger Street Railway will leave the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, (St. Clair) for the great sale of lots on Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Mary streets, near the "forks of the road," or junction of Butler street and Penn avenue. Excursion free. Sale commences on the premises at 10 o'clock. See McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

BUY YOUR TEAS

At No. 140 Smithfield street, Fusi Yama Tea Importing Company.

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

A beautiful diet should be carefully studied, and for this reason Marvin & Co.'s crackers and biscuit are entitled to special consideration. Their water crackers and butter biscuit are well known as articles of standard excellence; and their long list of other cakes and crackers contains many which have become established favorites with the public. Ask your grocer for Marvin & Co.'s crackers, or send orders to the bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. MWF

TEAS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Company, 140 Smithfield street.

Decay's Effacing Finger

Will never mar the teeth that are brushed daily with Odontiferous Sozodont. It leads a floral fragrance to the breath as well as protects the teeth from corrosion and decomposition. MTh

Kentucky Schnapps.

Made of best Bourbon whisky, medicated with juniper and buchu. Depot No. 6 Wood st. C. A. Stine & Co., agents. MWF

Liberal Inducements

Are offered by Messrs. Breed & Co., at their handsome China store, 100 Wood street.

Brady's Family Bitters

Give satisfaction everywhere. Everybody takes it. MWF

Silver Ware at Reduced Prices.

Call and see the elegant stock of silver ware that Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, are offering at reduced prices.

No Family Should be Without

Brady's Family Bitters. Depot No. 6 Wood st. MWF

Call and Examine.

If you want anything in the China, glass or common ware go to the China Palace of Breed's, 100 Wood street.

Best Physicians Recommend

Brady's Family Bitters for dysentery and dyspepsia. Give it a trial. MWF

H. W. Ballum & Co.

No. 22, 24 and 26 Market street, importers of Allsop's pale ale, Guinness' Dublin port, for sale by the cask or in bottles. tf

Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extent for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

Photograph Paper Weights,

Wholesale and retail, at Breed's China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Corns.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is Robinson's Corn Pencil, which removes from the feet those troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain.

Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the foot as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions and indurations of any kind are freely removed.

Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at Keysers, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

WANTED—MORTGAGES,
IN SUMS OF
FROM $1,000 TO $20,000.
Will Loan on liberal terms.
JAMES M. CHRISTY,
Office in Basement, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood st

DIED.

STEVENSON—August 5th, 1871, Mrs. E. S. STEVENSON, in the seventy-second year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son, J. B. Stevenson, No. 105 Washington street, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ZWEIDINGER—On Saturday evening, August 5th, CHARLES JOHN, son of John and Mary Zweidinger, in the fourteenth year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 136 Smithfield street, THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Building Sites.
Four Magnificent Sites,
Each Containing Over Three Acres,

Overlooking the Monongahela River, between City Farm Station on the B. W. and P. R. R., and Swissvale on the Central Road, only thirty minutes from the city, with forty trains to and from daily. Taking into consideration their accessibility, delightful views and natural advantages, these Sites are without doubt

THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY,

And are so situated that none but first-class improvements will be near them. A number of Sites, adjoining the above, containing from one to two Acres, have been laid off, to which attention is invited. This Property is offered at such prices as to commend, it to any person wishing to secure a home, or for an investment. Terms very easy. Persons wishing to see the Grounds, or those desiring further information, will apply to

SHUTTERLY & MURPHY,
4,318 Butler street.
Or JOS. ABEL, Druggist, corner Grant and Fifth ave.
MWF

HOMEWOOD PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES in the Twenty-first Ward of the city, and within five minutes' walk of the Homewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This Property, embracing a fine Grove of venerable Forest Trees, delightful Spring Water,

Which may be conducted by pipes to any building site upon the premises, a rich soil with a southern exposure, and an unsurpassed view of the entire valley between Pittsburgh and Swissvale, offers greater attractions to gentlemen seeking homes beyond the limits of smoke and dust than any now in the market. It is capable of being divided so as to make

Four or Five Delightful Building Sites,

Which for natural beauty and other advantages, cannot be surpassed within the new corporate limits. For particulars see A. J. WOOLSLAYER, Torrens Station.

DOOLEY'S
YEAST
POWDER

The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others, is invited to the superior merits and excellence, over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible

BAKING POWDER.

It stands unrivalled for producing Elegant, Light and Nutritious

Rolls, Biscuits, Buckwheat, Corn and other Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Pot Pies, Pastry, &c.

It is specially adapted for use by INLAND or OCEAN vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.

THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE

Is put up in cans of ¼ lb, ½ lb, 1 lb, and 5 lbs each, actual net weight, as represented, and sold generally throughout the United States by Grocers and Ship Chandlers.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Manufacturers,
69 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
MWsow

Woodworth
& Davidson,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
201 LIBERTY STREET,
DEALERS IN
Cheese, Butter,
EGGS,
Green and Dried Fruits,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Country Produce,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS TO THEIR
LARGE STOCK OF CHEESE,

Of which they are daily receiving consignments from some of the BEST FACTORIES IN OHIO. Are also in Daily Receipt of

FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER,

Gathered from the farmers for our especial trade. Have made extensive arrangements for the Peach, Melon and Sweet Potato Trade, and will speedily be in receipt of large consignments of above products.

Our facilities for handling are not surpassed, and we guarantee to sell as low as any one in the business.

Grocers and Market Men are requested to give us a call.

Market Reports and Marking Plate furnished to Shippers. WS

NATIONAL
BRASS WORKS.
M. SATLER.........F. KIRSCH......C. VAN BUREN.
SATLER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Improved Balance Wheel Steam Pump.
BRASS WORK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR STEAM, WATER AND OIL.

Rolling Mill and Railroad Car Castings. Babbit and Packing Metals. Special attention paid to Fitting up of Blast Furnaces, Oil Refineries and Rolling Mills. Gum constantly kept on hand.

Corner Pike and Thirteenth Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TTfs Formerly kept by H. BIER & CO.

LOUISVILLE
CEMENT.
The Best. The Cheapest.

This Cement has by far the most extensive sale west of the Alleghanies.

Most of the Public Works of the West and South for thirty-five years have been constructed with it.

Though of acknowledged superior strength and quality the Manufacturers are determined to put it in all the principal markets at prices to compete with inferior brands.

It takes more Sand than any other Cement, and is cheap enough in Pittsburgh to supercede all common lime in the foundations of good buildings.

For sale at Reduced Figures, by

LAING & M'KALLIP,
347 Liberty street.
J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.
W. W. WALLACE,
319 Liberty street.
TTfs

STORAGE,
AT NO. 73 WATER STREET.
LARGE CAPACITY.
Apply to S. N. EVANS,
At Patterson's Livery Stable, Fourth avenue.

DANIEL WALLACE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 353 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTfs

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,
Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Located between the United States Hotel and the Beach.
THE NEAREST HOUSE TO THE SURF.
JONAH WOOTTEN,
Proprietor.

LEGAL.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of CYRUS REED, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present the same, duly probated to

J. H. BALDWIN, Attorney-at-Law,
75 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MTh

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—WHEREAS THE firm of R. A. CLARK & CO., of East Birmingham, has made to me a deed of voluntary assignment of all their property for the payment of their debts. All parties indebted to the said firm are hereby notified to make payment to me, and all persons having claims against said firm are requested to make known the same to

WM. W. RIGDON,
Assignee, corner of Penn and Twenty-fourth streets, Pittsburgh, or to
THOS. EWING,
Attorney, 156 Fourth avenue.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of WILLIAM JORDAN, late of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay to

ALEXANDER ADAMS,
43 Federal street, or
JNO. W. SPROULL,
259 North avenue.
Allegheny City, July 14, 1871.

FURNITURE.

A New Wrinkle,
WITH NO BED BUGS.
PERRY'S PATENT FOLDING
BED LOUNGE,
SOLD ONLY BY
Lemon & Weise,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where may be found a Full Assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen
FURNITURE.
MWF

FUSI YAMA
WHOLESALE TEA RETAIL
IMPORTING CO.
HIOGO, JAPAN. PITTSBURGH, PA.
140 SMITHFIELD STREET,
MThs

Hugh M. Bole & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAMBOAT ENGINES
AND
MACHINERY.
STEAM ENGINES,
FOR MILLS, FACTORIES, &c.
Have constantly on hand NEW ENGINES, from 10 to 80 Horse Power.
Made of the Very Best Material and Workmanship.
FANCY CASTINGS
Made to order at our Foundry, on Third ave., near Market. All work warranted No. 1. Call and see us, AT CORNER OF POINT ALLEY AND DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Johnstown Improved
Hydraulic Cement,
Warranted the BEST IN THE MARKET for all purposes, bears as much Sand as any made in the United States.
Railroads, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.
AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,
(Late HILL & ADAMS.)
General Agents,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
MWF

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IRON PIPE FITTERS
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S
STEAM PUMPS.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.
MWF

WORKMAN & DAVIS,
No. 79 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fine Carriages, Buggies, &c.
NEWEST STYLES OF WORK CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. All work warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
REPAIRING Neatly and Promptly Executed.
Factory, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver Street.
Sole Agents for the New Haven make of the
Sarven Patent Wheels.

M. B. COCHRAN,
143 LIBERTY STREET,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE HARE'S HOTEL,
DEALER IN
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
AND
Manufacturers' Supplies
Has constantly on hand a Complete Stock of TAPS and DIES, EMERY WHEELS, ENGINE GOVERNORS, PACKING, BELTING, &c.
WOODWORTH PLANERS A SPECIALTY
MWs

FOR SALE,
A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocery and Dry Goods Business,

Now owned and carried on by J. W. PATTERSON, on Fifth street, near the Railroad Depot, in the borough of McKeesport, is for sale on favorable and advantageous terms. This business is one of the best, if not the very best, in the thriving and rapidly enlarging town of McKeesport. The trade of this house is well established and constantly increasing, and can be relied upon as being permanent. There is not a better opening in the western part of the State, for an energetic and a live man, than this one is. The location is all that can be desired, being on the main street leading into town, and within a hundred yards of the Railroad Depot; it requires two large and spacious store-rooms, 20 by 55 feet each, to do the present amount of business done at this house. Satisfactory reasons for selling will be given. Any party or parties contemplating embarking in business will consult their own interest by calling or addressing Mr. PATTERSON, and learn his terms, which will be made very favorable to a good and reliable party.

Mr. PATTERSON being owner of the building, will give a lease of it for a long term at a moderate figure.

IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE
E. & M. BOLLMANN
BREMEN & HOYA
(GERMANY.)
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
DEPOT FOR THE UNITED STATES
(with)
BOLLMANN & CARL
63 S. GAY ST. BALTO. MD.
VINEGAR
TRADE MARK

Orders Solicited from the Wholesale Trade by
T. K. WILLSON,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
Corner Liberty Street and Sixth Avenue.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH.

TO ARRIVE—
2 cars prime OATS in sacks;
1 car MILL FEED in sacks, seconds;
2 cars prime YELLOW EAR CORN;
1 car prime NEW WHEAT.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 LIBERTY STREET.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!
McDONALD & CO.'S
Cream of Louisville Navy!
FOR SALE BY
KNOX & ORR.

M'DONALD & CO.'S
Cream of Louisville Navy!
FOR SALE BY
WM. H. KIRKPARRICK & CO.

M'DONALD & CO.'S
Cream of Louisville Navy!
FOR SALE BY
S. EWART & CO.

McDONALD & CO.'S
CREAM OF LOUISVILLE NAVY!
FOR SALE BY
JOHNSON & COLVIN.

McDONALD & CO.'S
CREAM OF LOUISVILLE NAVY!
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM M. GORMLY.

McDONALD & CO.'S
CREAM OF LOUISVILLE NAVY!
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.

McDONALD & CO.'S
CREAM OF LOUISVILLE NAVY!
FOR SALE BY
WATT, LANG & CO.

ROOFING.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing
SLATE
Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.
CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS,
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

W. B. Lupton & Co.
GRAVEL, CEMENT, FELT
AND
MASTIC ROOFING,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Roofing Materials and Coal Tar.
Work done with promptness and warranted. Metal and other Roofs recovered without removing the old Roof. Roofs examined without charge. Material for sale with directions for use. Special attention paid to Work out of the city. Office and Warehouse No. 354 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWs

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed
E. I. GOODWIN, Agent.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, President.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

H. WOODSIDE.........D. GRIFFITH.
Woodside & Griffith,
DEALERS IN
AMERICAN ROOFING SLATE
AND SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Original Peach Hill Slate
OFFICE
370 PENN STREET,
Opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
Orders for Slate, or Slate Roofing Promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES,
VEST CHAINS,
OPERA CHAINS,
GUARD CHAINS,
CHATELAINE CHAINS,
AT ORR'S
JEWELRY STORE,
114 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

BAILEY & Co
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.
Watches.
MWF

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Will find a Large Assortment of
DRUGS AND DYES,
DRUGS AND DYES,
DRUGS AND DYES,
DRUGS AND DYES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
FINE INDIGO,
FINE INDIGO,
FINE INDIGO,
FINE INDIGO,
TOILET SOAPS,
TOILET SOAPS,
TOILET SOAPS,
TOILET SOAPS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PERFUMERY AND HAIR OILS,
PERFUMERY AND HAIR OILS,
PERFUMERY AND HAIR OILS,
PERFUMERY AND HAIR OILS,
And a Large and General Assortment of GOODS usually sold by Country Stores at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

McClarran
& McKennan,
DRUGGISTS,
85 MARKET STREET

RECEIVING DAILY BY EXPRESS—
PEACHES, PLUMS, PEARS,
TOMATOES, APPLES, POTATOES,
VEGETABLES, BERRIES, &c.
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, LARD and BACON, at Wholesale. Orders will receive prompt attention.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEATHERS,
AND
BEESWAX,
ALL GRADES,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
262 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Great Auction Sale
OF
462 LOTS,
Adjoining Poor House Farm (now Millvale Borough), only short distance from Ewalt Street Bridge, connecting Millvale Borough with Forty-third Street, Pittsburgh.

MONDAY MORNING, August 14th, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold 462 Lots in a sub-division of the Sample Farm, adjoining Millvale borough, which is near to

UPPER LINE OF ALLEGHENY CITY,

And at end of Ewalt Bridge, immediately connecting this situation with Pittsburgh at Forty-third street. Thus are commanded the Lawrenceville Station on Allegheny Valley Railroad and Citizens' Passenger Railway on Butler street, beside Bennett Station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which is immediately at Millvale.

THE EVERGREEN HAMLET ROAD,

A broad and well macadamised thoroughfare, extends through this sub-division of the Sample Farm, making all the Lots eligible on either side.

THE NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD,

Immediately to be built, will also run through the entire plan of Lots.

The close proximity to Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, with the numerous and rapid means of reaching all points, make these Lots the most available for cheap, comfortable and convenient homes. The rapid and wonderful increase of improvements and population, with the great manufacturing interests located and locating on both sides of the Allegheny river, will yearly enhance the value of this Property.

A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN,

On the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will leave Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, at 9½ o'clock, on morning of sale, and return immediately after sale.

TERMS—One fourth cash, balance in five equal annual payments with interest; $20 of the cash payment on each Lot to be made at time of sale.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

Three Superior Make Pianos,
A Slendid Pedal Organ,
AND ONE FIVE OCTAVE ORGAN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 9th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, the following superior instruments:

One 7 Octave Piano, made by the great Union Piano Co., full size, four round corners, carved legs, and all modern improvements. It has had but a few months' use.

One 7 Octave Piano, made by Stanley & Sons, New York. An excellent instrument and but very little used.

One 7⅓ Octave Piano, of that celebrated make, Dunham & Sons, square grand, four round corners, double mouldings, and full agraffee arrangement. This is truly a first class instrument in every particular.

One 5 Octave Organ, rosewood case, made by B. Shoninger & Co.; a beautiful and fine instrument.

One splendid Pedal Organ, with two banks of keys and one and a half octaves of pedals; also, 13 stops, containing 4 complete sets of reeds on the manuals, and an independent set of reeds of 16 feet tone for the pedals. It has a blow pedal for the performer, or a separate blow pedal for an assistant. In handsome upright case of walnut, oil finish; made by Cashart & Needham, New York.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

EWALT STREET BRIDGE CO., BANK OF PITTSBURGH, EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER SAVINGS, &c.—TUESDAY EVENING, August 8, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,
20 shares Ewalt Street Bridge Co.
3 shares Exchange National Bank;
200 shares Bank of Pittsburgh.
55 shares Manchester Savings Bank.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

55 SHARES MANCHESTER SAVINGS—TUESDAY EVENING, August 8th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,
55 shares Manchester Savings Bank.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

200 SHARES BANK OF PITTSBURGH—TUESDAY EVENING, August 8th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.
200 shares Bank of Pittsburgh.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

LOT 45 BY 180 FEET,
CORNER OF
Duquesne Way and Evans Alley,
Tuesday Evening, August 15, at 8 O'Clock,

Will be sold on Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, that Valuable Lot on the corner of Duquesne Way and Evans alley, being 45 feet front on Duquesne Way, by 180 feet in depth along Evans alley. This is the most desirable location for a fine Dwelling in the old portion of the city, and very convenient to the center of the business portion of it. Terms at sale.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.
Fifty-two Splendid Lots,
IN
SIXTEENTH WARD,
Adjoining Iron City Park
Near to Penn Avenue,
ABOVE FORKS OF THE ROAD,
AND
Extending to Liberty Avenue,
BETWEEN
Thirty-eight and Thirty-ninth Streets.

MONDAY MORNING, August 7th, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, in Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, will be sold 52 splendid Lots, subdivided from the Woolslayer Property, and adjoining Iron City Park. The Lots are 20 by 100 feet, situated between Penn and Liberty avenues, from Thirty-eighth to Thirty-ninth streets, only a short distance beyond the Forks of the Road, or intersection of Butler street beside Penn avenue. This beautiful situation is the most central to business and most healthful and attractive for residence. The new pavement on Penn avenue and extension of Liberty avenue, beside the numerous private improvements, make this the most desirable and valuable location over all other residence property in our city for sale. Every Lot fronts on a 40 or 50 foot street, with a 20 foot alley in rear.

A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN,

Comprising 12 Cars of the Citizen's Passenger Street Railway, will leave the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street (St. Clair), at 9½ o'clock A. M., returning immediately after sale.

Terms—One fourth cash, balance in three equal annual payments with interest; $20 of the cash payment on each Lot to be made at time of sale.

G. STOY,
106 Fourth avenue.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Iron and Wood Working Machinery,
Manufacturers' Supplies, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY MORNING, August 8, at 10 o'clock, will be sold from the Warehouse of George H. Stover & Co., No. 75 Water street, by order of A. G. HARMS, Trustee of Henry L. Butler.

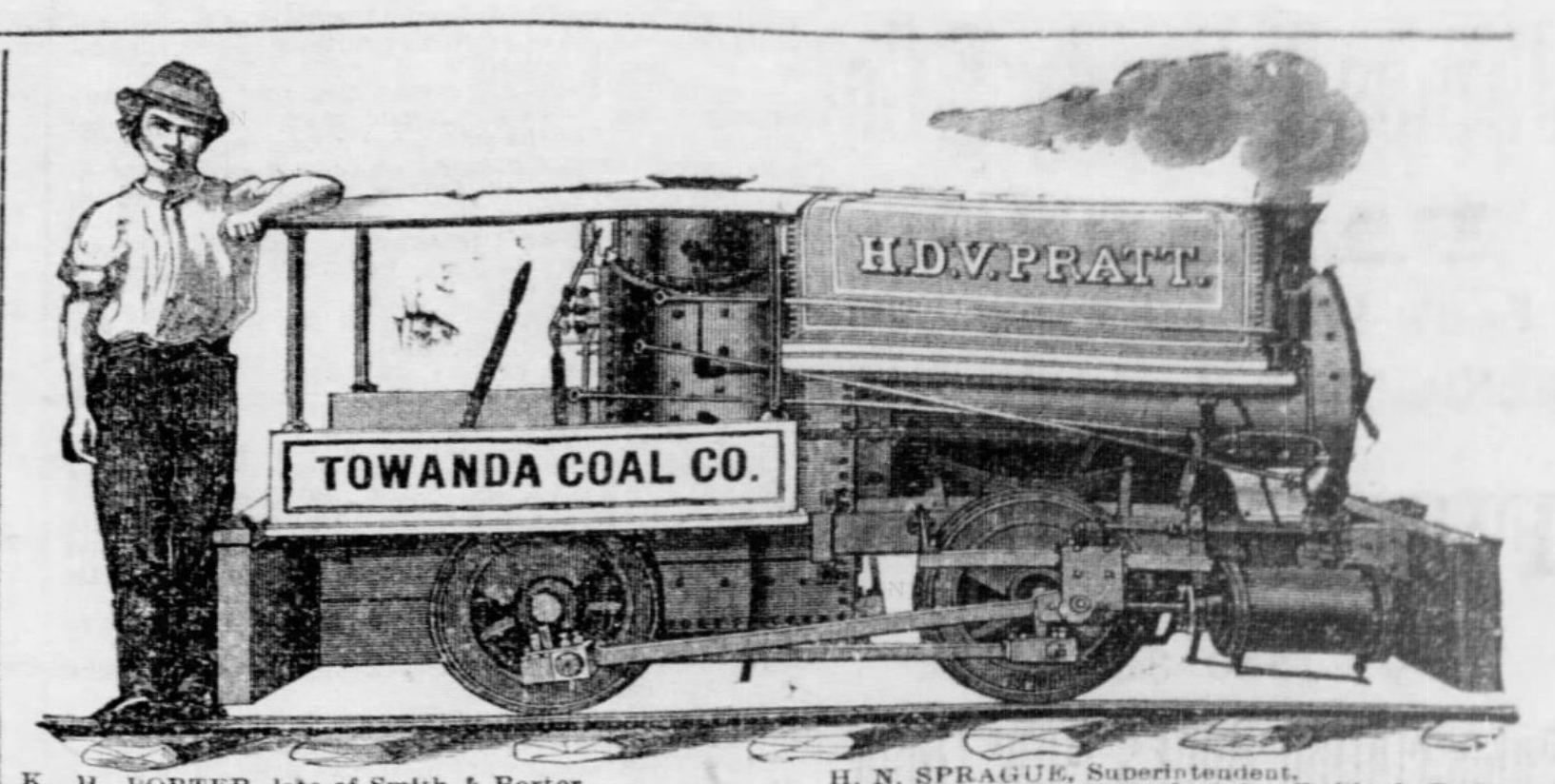
One Upright Engine and Locomotive Flue Boiler, 1 Iron Planer, 1 Engine Lathe, &c.

Immediately after the sale of the above, will be sold from the Warehouse of W. S. Colwell & Co., corner Liberty and Ferry streets, 1 No. 2 Smith Moulding Machine, 1 large Smith Re Saw Machine, Foot Mortisers, Foot Tenoner, Blind Wiring Machine, Clark's Pat. Blowers, Steam, Blast and Water Gauges, Hanton Governor, lot of Emery Wheels, Taps, Dies and Reamers, Saw Arbors, Circular Saws, lot of Steam Fittings, Pipe, Cocks, Valves, &c.; Office and Store Fixtures, lot of miscellaneous Tools, Fixtures, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE BOROUGH OF FREEPORT FOR SALE—The undersigned will sell at private sale on easy terms, 12 Building Lots in Freeport, each Lot 35 feet front by 142 feet deep. These Lots front on Second street and a main street of the Borough, within three squares of the Depot of the West Penn Railroad. On one of these Lots is erected a good two-story Frame Dwelling, containing 7 Rooms. Also a good Stable. For further particulars inquire of JAMES RATTIGAN, Freeport, or EDWARD KELLY, 12 Wylie street, Pittsburgh.


H.D.V. PRATT.
TOWANDA COAL CO.

K. H. PORTER, late of Smith & Porter. A. W. BELL. H. N. SPRAGUE, Superintendent. Late Superintendent for Smith & Porter.

Light Locomotives,
FOR NARROW GAUGE ROADS, WOODEN RAILS, TRAM-WAYS, CONTRACTORS USE, RAILROAD YARDS, FURNACES AND COAL OR ORE MINES, BUILT TO CONFORM TO REQUIREMENTS IN SHAPE, GUAGE AND WEIGHT.
PORTER, BELL & CO.,
Office—98 WATER STREET. Works—CORNER FIFTIETH STREET and A. V. R. R.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

SMALL HOUSE AND LOT,
No. 30 Avery Street, Allegheny.
POSITIVE SALE.
On Tuesday, August 8th, at 2 O'Clock,

Will be sold without reserve, on the Premises, (owner going West), the Property, No. 30 Avery street, near to Cedar avenue, Fourth Ward, Allegheny. The Lot is 29 feet front by 57½ feet deep. The House is a very snug, comfortable Stone House, containing 4 Rooms. As the internal condition and appearances exceeds the outward look, visitors will please make a personal inspection of the interior.

Terms—Third cash; balance in two years.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

LOTS! LOTS!
LOTS! LOTS!
LOTS! LOTS!
AT
Fleming Station,
ON THE
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R
AT AUCTION.
POSITIVE SALE.
On Monday, August 7th,

On the arrival of the train, which leaves Federal street, Allegheny, at 10:20, there will be sold by Auction, on the Premises, FORTY-EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, the smallest of which is 50 by 138 feet, being a Plot of Ten Acres specially laid out with a view to forming a most desirable settlement with all the elements of comfortable homes. The Property is within a few minutes' walk of Fleming, which is the most convenient and desirable Station on the Fort Wayne Railroad; is only six miles from the city, twenty minutes' pleasant ride by rail; eight accommodation trains every day; monthly fare three dollars and eighty cents. The pleasure, comfort, economy and general desirableness of a homestead in this neighborhood will be apparent to every sensible person who will take the trouble to visit the premises. Railway Tickets going and returning will be FURNISHED FREE to all who go by the 10:20 Train on Monday. Dinner will be served at noon.

Plans can be had at the Auctioneer's Office, 159 Federal street, Allegheny. Terms of sale will be one-third cash, balance in two yearly payments. Any one who may desire to build this year will receive an extra year's credit. If the prices obtained are satisfactory, the entire Plot of Lots will be sold. One-half the number, however, will be sold whatever may be the prices offered.

Every man or woman desiring to secure a good Lot in a good location, where it is bound to improve in both appearance and value, should by all means give this sale their attention. A great many first-rate houses have been built at Fleming of late. It is a highly respectable neighborhood. Every convenience for home life prevails. Church, School and Stores within gunshot of this property. Plenty of Water, good Roads and level Lots. In short, there is no place in this vicinity which presents more favorable features to the intending buyer, and no sale which can present more inducements.

A. LEGGATE,
AUCTIONEER.

JOHN H. STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

Allegheny Avenue
Building Lots
AT AUCTION
On the Premises, on THURSDAY, August 10, 1871, at 4 O'Clock P. M.,

THREE VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, each 23 feet 9 inches front, by 140 feet deep to an alley.

These Lots are beautifully located, and on a portion of the avenue that is improving very rapidly, and cannot fail to increase in value very materially within a short time.

The Lots are large size, and for beauty of location, cannot be surpassed.

For further information inquire of C. H. LOVE, Real Estate Broker, or

R. W. McCONNELL, Auctioneer,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.

Receivers' Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, made July 29th, 1871, the undersigned, Receivers of the Copartnership Property of the firm of PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF, will sell at Public Sale at the Warehouse of the firm, No. 120 Second avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the

First Day of September, 1871
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY, TO-WIT:

All that certain Lot of Ground situate in the Borough of East Birmingham, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner formed by the intersection of Railroad and Mary streets; thence extending in width northwardly along Railroad street one hundred and twenty feet to an alley twenty-four feet wide; thence extending easterly between said alley and Mary street, preserving the same width of one hundred and twenty feet, three hundred and eighty-four feet to Page street, on which is erected a Frame Window Glass House, with a Ten-Pot Furnace, with Flattening and Cutting Houses and Box Shop adjoining.

Also, the Lease of Warehouse No. 120 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, having three years to run from the 1st day of April, 1871, at an annual rental of $1,800, with Warehouse containing the Tools and Fixtures complete for the Manufacture of Stained Glass.

Also, the Good Will of the Business of the firm of PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF in the sale of Window and Stained Glass.

The above described Property will be sold together, or the Factory, Tools and Window Glass Business, and the Lease of Warehouse and Stained Glass Business, will each be sold separately on the following terms, viz: One-third of the purchase money in hand and the balance in three equal annual installments, with interest, payable semi-annually, the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises.

SAMUEL DUFF,
JOHN H. PAGE, Jr.,
RECEIVERS.
Pittsburgh, July 31, 1871.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

ARTIST MATERIALS.

J. G. BACKOFEN & SON,
Dealers in Drawing Instruments,
Oil and Water Colors, and Brushes of all kinds. Give us a call, at No. 161 Smithfield street.

BRUSHES.

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Brushes,
And Importers and Jobbers of Fancy Goods, Notions and Toys, No. 240 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY,
92 FOURTH AVENUE.
W. H. EVERSON, President.
W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.
Manufacturers of
The celebrated Vegetable Hair Oils, and Dealers Drugs, Perfumery, Medicines, &c., 172 Wylie ave.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN,
Manufacturers of all Sizes
Window Glass, Fruit Jars, Bottles of every description, &c., &c., 32 Wood street.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

FRAZER, METZGER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Hardware, Coffee, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Straw, Batting Rag, Manilla and Roofing Papers.
Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third av.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROLLS
BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BOLLMAN & BAGALEY,
SUPERIOR WARRANTED
CHILL ROLLS,
SAND ROLLS
AND
PINIONS,
For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper, Rubber, &c., Cast and Finished to order at Lowest Current Rates.
Phœnix Roll Foundry,
COR. LIBERTY & TWENTY-FOURTH STS.

ROOFS
WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES
Iron Roof Frames,
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.
MANUFACTURES
Corrugated Iron
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,
Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES.
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS
AND
WINDOW HEADS.
CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.
THE UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles,
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH
Eastern Office, 19 Broad street, New York.
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
☞Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

Lace Curtains,
In Swiss, Tamboured and Nottinghams.
NEARLY 100 NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED.
LACE SHADES,
A NEW NOVELTY.
LAMBREQUINS AND DRAPERIES,
CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES.
Sole Proprietors in this City of FARNUM'S STEAM FEATHER RENOVATER.
INTERIOR DECORATING Executed Artistically.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

Great Western Gun Works.
RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
REVOLVERS.
Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the country, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see, or send for a Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Firearms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Tents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.